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The Daily Commercial.

New York Certain.

The Majority for LINCOLN in New York is upward 8,500; for FENTON over SEYMOUR upward 9,000. These figures cannot be much changed by the official returns. Thus ends HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Sherman's Great Move.

Those who at first doubted that SHERMAN had given Atlanta to the torch, torn up the railroad in his rear, and with a large army started on a grand dash into Georgia and South Carolina, doubt no longer.

By this time he has startled the entire Confederacy into realizing how profoundly and fatally DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, HOOD and all of them, have been outgeneraled. HOOD's army has been drawn where it is utterly useless to the South. For the service it can render in the emergency it might as well be in Mexico. SHERMAN can go wherever he pleases. The armies of HOOD and LEE were lately strengthened by drawing away every man that could be spared beyond the force absolutely necessary for garrison duty and the defense of points more or less immediately threatened. His force is probably not less than fifty thousand, so that LEE would be powerless to interpose an obstacle to his advance. BRAGG, at Wilmington, could do no better. At neither Charleston nor Savannah are there men to spare. These are vital points to be guarded, and equally liable to come within the purpose of SHERMAN. His idea was sufficiently expressed in his own recent words: *"Hood has crossed the Tennessee. Georgia and South Carolina are at my mercy, and I shall strike. Do not be anxious about me. I am all right."*

The interior of this hell is to be penetrated—eaten into—laid waste, and egress made on the opposite side. This movement will strike terror to the DAVIS dynasty; and well it may, for they will see a powerful army, led by a skillful General, traversing, unopposed, in the quarter they deemed themselves most secure. The uncertainty of SHERMAN's intentions and destination will increase their confusion. The blows he will strike will be quick and heavy, and where they will be felt most severely—not solely by the points assailed, but by LEE and the military supports of the rebellion. He will undertake no policy of conciliation, but will use "all means to crush." He is the man for work, and it is the work of this stage of the war.

Meanwhile THOMAS, whose force is large and daily growing, is left to take care of HOOD—and he will do it effectually. HOOD's army will never return, as an army, to strike another blow for the Confederacy.

—Since writing the above, the following has come to hand in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Soon after, at the request of General Sherman, the Western Sanitary Commission sent large supplies for the Union prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, to Atlanta. General Sherman had made an arrangement with the Rebel authorities to have these supplies delivered, but, prior to their arrival, Hood commenced his movement on our rear, and thus prevented the accomplishment of the object desired. Mr. Yeatman, President of the Commission, has just received the following letter from General Sherman, which contains a significant hint as to the present movement of our army:

GAYLESVILLE, ALA., Oct. 25, 1864.

James E. Yeatman, President, &c.:

DEAR SIR—I thank you for the prompt fulfilment of the request to send certain articles for our prisoners at Andersonville. Things have changed since, and *I may have to go in person to deliver these articles* to the prisoners. In the meantime I will hold them for that purpose, and will take no use of money for their benefit, and beg you to use it in your noble charity.

With respect, yours, &c.,
WM. T. SHERMAN.

Allegheny County Official.

The Return Judges met yesterday, in the Supreme Court Room, for the purpose of receiving and enumerating the vote for Presidential Elector in this county. Colonel Alexander Hilands was called to the chair, and Messrs. Eb. Williams, Jr., and William H. McCleary appointed clerks. The Union Electors ran the same throughout, but some of the Democrats scratched the name of Captain William J. Kountz, one of the McClellan Electors. No other name was erased:

DISTRICTS.	1860	1861	1863	LINCOLN.	McCLELLAN
PITTSBURGH.					
First Ward.....	284	513	318	543	262
Second Ward.....	233	241	251	497	181
Third Ward, 1st pct.....	156	251	178	407	181
Third Ward, 2d pct.....	*137	*338	*464	216	615
Fourth Ward.....	247	285	249	516	206
Fifth Ward, 1st pct.....	57	19	Tie	238	257
Fifth Ward, 2d pct.....	150	50	88	238	148
Sixth Ward.....	361	371	349	807	412
Seventh Ward.....	156	139	155	316	161
Eighth Ward.....	205	193	169	518	274
Ninth Ward.....	240	282	221	526	231
ALLEGHENY.					
First Ward.....	377	486	500	773	167
Second Ward.....	351	429	388	758	293
Third Ward, 1st pct.....	309	419	416	768	163
Third Ward, 2d pct.....		*45	*38	25	317
Fourth Ward, 1st pct.....	392	450	434	759	251
Fourth Ward, 2d pct.....	170	60	70	308	212
BOROUGHS.					
Birmingham, 1st pct.....	219	75	43	224	171
Birmingham, 2d pct.....	123	146	51	286	200
Duquesne.....	113	101	80	219	114
East Birmingham.....	194	167	103	442	284
Elizabeth.....	53	55	35	121	72
Lawrenceville, 1st pct.....	207	111	*14	204	197
Lawrenceville, 2d pct.....			93	283	189
Manchester.....	46	159	59	210	78
M'Keesport.....	196	128	152	254	152
Monongahela.....	38	12	86	81	88
Sharpsburg.....	99	41	31	171	159
Sewickley.....	65	139	101	196	21
South Pittsburgh.....	107	38	86	236	148
Parentum.....	59	82	65	116	35
Temperanceville.....	37	3	4	178	158
West Elizabeth (new).....		45	37	89	14
West Pittsburgh.....	21	28	39	136	90
TOWNSHIPS.					
Baldwin.....	168	56	64	251	150
Chartiers.....	93	178	*44	110	99
Collins.....	173	98	*61	210	150
Crescent.....	*9	*15	*6	24	38
East Deer.....	116	66	80	129	48
Elizabeth.....	360	328	271	527	218
Fawn, 1st pct.....	125	113	43	89	28
Fawn, 2d pct.....	125	113			
Findley.....	*25	*30	*21	106	141
Franklin.....	*3	*37	*14	52	71
Hampton, (new).....		24	26	101	70
Harrison.....			41	95	39
Indiana.....	78	53	29	188	68
Jefferson.....	85	*29	*18	120	129
Lower St. Clair.....	82	*82	*113	353	461
Marshall.....			*34	45	84
M'Candless.....	44	*13	*4	77	78
M'Clure.....	44	*11	*3	117	98
Mifflin.....	177	*9	*9	305	314
Moon.....	17	*2	4	120	107
Neville.....	38	44	44	51	4
North Fayette.....	84	80	47	141	76
Oakland.....	84	80	47	141	76
Patton.....	48	33	32	111	92
Peebles, 1st pct.....	117	143	159	248	76
Peebles, 2d pct.....	73	108	61	198	61
Penn.....	163	174	143	248	75
Pine.....	25	31	27	79	54
Pitt,.....	155	148	103	334	168
Plum.....	111	70	100	219	200
Reserve.....	118	34	Tie	238	208
Richland.....	34	35	50	78	38
Robinson.....	49	84	110	243	115
Ross.....	71	33	74	174	127
Sawickley.....	*50	45	44	98	38
Shaler.....	139	97	92	260	147
Scott (new).....		53	55	129	74
Snowden.....	123	99	70	150	78
South Fayette.....	80	86	99	165	49
Union (new).....		84	42	137	119
Upper St. Clair.....	94	17	13	85	75
Versailles.....	114	97	76	179	150
West Deer.....	96	82	82	150	56
Wilkins.....	172	344	238	395	120
Total.....	8907	7655	6438		

RECAPITULATION.

The following are the official totals in the cities, boroughs and townships:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Maj.
Pittsburgh.....	5,000	1,393	3,607
Allegheny.....	4,496	2,408	2,088
Boroughs.....	3,564	2,268	1,296
Townships.....	7,367	4,684	2,683
Aggregate.....	19,427	11,588	7,839

OCTOBER ELECTION.

Union Congressional vote.....	15,963
Democratic Congressional vote.....	9,645
Union majority.....	6,338
Union majority for Lincoln.....	7,839
Union gain over October Election.....	1,501

The soldiers' vote added to the home vote, at the October election, swelled the Union majority in the county to 7,706, showing the home vote majority at the Presidential election to be 181 greater than both combined in October. The whole vote polled in October was 26,628; in November, 31,015—increased vote, 6,387.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

KITTANNING, Nov. 11.

The official majority in Armstrong county for Lincoln is one hundred and twenty-six.

W. MCW.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Commercial.

CLEARFIELD, Nov. 10.

The returns of our county are coming in slow. Below is the votes of the districts as far as I have been able to get them:

Clearfield Borough.....	61	109	26
Lawrence.....	71	243	3
Boggs.....	33	97	...
Bradford.....	43	113	2
Goshen.....	14	53	2
Girard.....	28	52	...
Knox.....	15	116	...
Graham.....	8	115	...
Morris.....	29	156	...
Bloom.....	14	51	...
Penn.....	...	30 maj	6
Decatur.....	...	55	12

The above shows a Union loss of sixty-nine on the vote for Congress. These losses are principally in districts where lumbering is done, and where deserters harbor, and are the Democratic strongholds. Nevertheless, am inclined to think that McClellan's majority in this county may be a little above that for Congress in October. S. J. R.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, November 9.

Returns come in very slowly. The report from thirteen townships give a Union gain in two townships of twenty-four, and a Democratic gain in the rest of ninety-six, giving them a gain, so for, of seventy-two over the October election. This place gave a Democratic majority of thirty-three in October, which is now reduced to fourteen. The majority in this county will be something over 1 500. G. S. J.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., November 10.

The majority for Lincoln and Johnson in this county will be 1,800—an increase of 200 on the October vote. With the soldiers' vote, Indiana will give 2,300 for Abe and Andy. J. M'W.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, Nov. 9.

The Democratic majority in Jefferson county is about 150, a Democratic loss of 62 from Bigler for Congress in October, and it may not exceed 125. I have news from Clearfield county to-day, and am reliably informed that in a number of districts the Union men were afraid to come to the polls, and there will consequently be an increased Copperhead majority there. The fact that no effort has yet been made to enforce the draft in that county operated against us here. H. P. H.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Estimated Majorities as Far as Received.

	Lincoln Gain	McClellan Gain		
Adams.....			500	90
Allegheny.....	6839	1401		
Armstrong.....	126	253		
Bedford.....			700	30
Berks.....			6775	457
Blair.....	425	100		
Bucks.....	3500	100	800	
Bucks.....		190		
Butler.....	250	200		
Cambria.....			1100	50
Carbon.....			553	43
Chester.....	2500	500		
Clarion.....		70	900	
Clearfield.....		250	1000	
Crawford.....	1600	500		
Cumberland.....			773	369
Dauphin.....	1200	600		
Erie.....	800	600		
Fayette.....			1000	300
Franklin.....	50			
Fulton.....		65	225	
Huntingdon.....	675	158		
Indiana.....	1800	200		
Lancaster.....	5500	1490		
Lawrence.....	1842	300		
Lebanon.....	1000	900		
Lehigh.....			2116	65
Mercer.....	400	20		
Mifflin.....			90	91
Montgomery.....		200	1200	
Northampton.....			3300	100
Northumberland.....			2225	400
Philadelphia.....	9400	1700		
Schuylkill.....			2000	250
Somerset.....	850	75		
Susquehanna.....	356	161		
Washington.....	100			87
Westmoreland.....			1500	50
York.....			3200	500
Greene.....			1500	50
Beaver.....	900	150		
Columbia.....			1375	
Delaware.....	1500	262		
Lycoming.....			900	53

New York Election.

Majority for Lincoln, 8,500.

Fenton Beats Seymour 9,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The latest returns from counties in this State, nearly all of which are official, show a majority of over 55,000 for Lincoln, and over 9,000 for Fenton. The *Tribune* this afternoon announces the majority for Lincoln 8,456 and that for Fenton 9,000.

From Our Armies.

Colors Returned to Regiments.

From Forts Morgan and Gaines

Rebels in East Tenn. Utterly Routed.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 7, 1864.

The following order has been issued from these Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 7, 1864.—First, The 8th New York heavy artillery, 164th New York volunteers and the 96th Wisconsin volunteers having been reported as showing disgraceful cowardice during the engagement of October, 1864, on Hatcher's Run, he takes pleasure in restoring to those gallant regiments the right to carry the colors of which they were deprived by his general order, No. 37 of September 22d, 1864.

Second, It having been reported to the Major General Commanding, that the colors of the following mentioned regiments recently lost in battle were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regiments, they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, viz: the 9th New Hampshire Volunteers, 5th Massachusetts Volunteers, 51st New York Volunteers, 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers and 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, By command of Major General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The New Orleans *Times* has advices from Fort Morgan to November 7. Houses are still going up in every direction about Forts Morgan and Gaines, to be occupied by the troops. A saw-mill is in operation at Fort Gaines. All damages done to the forts have been repaired, and they are stronger than when the fleet passed. The health of the troops is improving. General Bailey has been assigned to Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The Weekly night as the train was on its way from City Point to the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, it was fired on by the rebels, but the shot fell short, and killed no one. No damage.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—Gen. Gillen has utterly routed the enemy in East Tennessee. Driving him six miles beyond Greenville. His advance is 90 miles East. The rebels are at Bristol, being strengthened by the Virginia Militia. Reports concerning the destruction of government property on the land at Johnsonville are greatly exaggerated. No apprehensions are entertained in regard to its safety. The destruction of government and private property on the river is considerable, involving immense loss. Our entire railroad and telegraph communications are complete and secure. Hood's exact whereabouts are known to the authorities. Federal movements will be developed at the proper time, and will electrify the nation.

NEW YORK, November 11.

The *Commereial's* Washington special says General Sherman has started on the grand eyedwillion, and may next be heard from near the Atlantic. He has a large and well provided force, with good supplies of provisons and ammunition, and a staff of paymasters amply supplied with funds.

The *Herald's* Army of the James special says: The impression was a common one throughout the armies operating against Richmond that Lee would order an attack on the day of election, indulging the belief that our lines would be weakened and could be penetrated and held by the rebel forces. On the contrary, the day was exceedingly quiet. I hardly heard a gun fired anywhere throughout the lines on either side On the left, the cavalry was saddled and ready to move at any moment. No alarm occurred. Military matters are represented at a stand still, and no prospect for a change.

We publish to-day portions of an able discourse by the Rev. HEDRICK JOHNSON, which has been printed in pamphlet form, and is for sale at the bookstores.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant Congratulates the President.

Sherman's Army Heavily Reinforced.

Plymouth, N. C., a Heap of Ruins.

Land Patent to General Halleck.

Speech of Secretary Seward.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 11.

Advices from the army state that there are no military events of any importance. Some thirty rebel deserters took the oath of allegiance, and came up to-day.

A citizen has been arrested and tried within the lines, and sentenced to imprisonment during the war, for aiding soldiers to desert.

General Grant has telegraphed the President congratulating him on his re-election, and declaring that a peaceful election is equal to a victory in the field. The roads are drying up for the army again, and there is a decided prospect for fair weather.

This evening's Washington *Star* says that it deems it not improper at this time to state that General Sherman's army has been heavily reinforced and otherwise strengthened, especially in the arm of cavalry, all his dismounted men having been remounted. The force under General Thomas, now in Hood's front, has also been satisfactorily reinforced and strengthened and is amply sufficient to insure that Hood can do no damage to speak of in Tennessee and Kentucky, which seems to be his aim. Sherman is operating with his other five corps in different bodies in Hood's rear, and is already between him and any possible line for his retreat South, when he sees the necessity of so doing.

The threatened rebel advance in the valley has not taken place.

The United States Sanitary Commisson have sent an agent and stock of its supplies with each vessel of the fleet which has gone to Savannah to bring our paroled men north. The Commission has also made arrangements to alleviate the suffering of these men upon their arrival at Annapolis. Admiral Porter says in a dispatch to the Navy Department that Plymouth, N. C., is a heap of ruins and adds that the exploit of Lieutanant Cushing in destroying the Albemarle was stupendous.

There is no truth in the report that Assistant Treasurer Stuart, of New York, is authorized to sell gold for commercial purposes at lower rates than at stock board.

A patent for thirty-five thousand acres of land was issued to-day to Gen. Halleck and others. It is located in California, and has been for some time in Court. There are several mines on the grant, in which Western houses are known to be interested.

Secretary Fessenden is very busy on his financial report. Senator Sherman has also arrived, and is looking into financial matters for the Senate Committee, of which he is Chairman.

Lt. Col. N. H. Nixon, 13th Ohio Cavalry, has been sentenced by court martial to be cashiered with the loss of all pay and allowances, for misbehavior before the enemy and shamefully abandoning the post he had been commanded to defend.

Four thousand acres of land were taken up at the land office at Booneville, Mo., under the homestead law during the month of September, 1864.

In the course of his speech last evening, Secretary Seward said: "Well, fellow-citizens we have all got to be friends. (Cheers.) We have got to be friends with the Democrats who have been voting against us, and will balance the account by saying that we voted against them, and if now that the election is over they had concluded to be quits, we will agree to be all Union men hereafter, and we will acknowledge that our party, as we saw things, judged them pretty harshly. [Laughter and applause.] I presume that four years hence we will be in perfect harmony, not only throughout the free State, but in the whole Union."

Highly Interesting.

Question of McClellan's Resignation.

Doleful Report of the Rebel Treasurer.

Robt. J. Walker in Washington.

NEW YORK, November 11.

The *Commercial's* Washington special insists that General McClellan has resigned his commission in the army, and that the resignation was received at the War Department yesterday. His letter is brief.

The report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury is very doleful. He says he can only obtain $135 in currency, equal to six dollars in specie, for $1,000 of Confederate bonds.

NEW YORK, November 10.

The *Herald's* Florence letter says: Political considerations have induced the Italian Government to recognize the empire of Mexico, though there are very few who would not gladly hear that the French and Emperor Maximilian have been driven out of Mexico, and its former Government restored. The *Herald's* Washington special says: Hon. Robert J. Walker has arrived. He has as yet had no official information of the desire of government to assume the charge of the Treasury portfolio. No doubt is entertained that Mr. Walkerk's return is precursory to his introduction to the Treasury Department. He has expressed the opinion that our finances can be so managed as to bring our currency nearer to par than it has been during the war.

Among the things implied on the Florida was an official copy of a vote of thanks by Congress to Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey, Acting Engineer, for his skill and services in rescuing the Ifotilla from the Red River, in Genl. Banks expedition, which was taken by the Florida from the Electric Spark, captured on her passage to New Orleans last summer. It is ascertained that the Electric Spark was burnt after the passengers were sent away, and not run into Wilmington as reported.

Chase of the Pirate.

She Threw Over Guns and Ammunition

HER ESCAPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special gives additional particulars of the pursuit of the privateer steamer by the gunboat Sassacus. The pirate was twice sighted and swiftly followed by the Sassacus, which at one time was within two miles of her. Darkness set in, and all advantages gained were lost. During the chase the privateer threw over the guns and other weighty matter supposed to be ammunition and stores, steering apparently for Wilmington. When last seen by the Sassacus on Friday evening she was in the line of blockaders off the North Carolina coast. She was supposed to be either the Tallahassee or Olustee reported by the Arago.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 11.

The Stock market is more buoyant than yesterday. After late sales to realize profits, there is again a disposition to purchase. Prices maintain their firmness. The few outsiders coming into market operate cautiously, declining long ventures. Brokers are cautious in the offer of margins, which checks the speculation for orders. Governments continue firm, especially Five-twenties, for which it is said purchases are being made on foreign accounts. Railroad bonds and bank stock more active and quite firm. There were large transactions in Erie, Michigan, Southern and Rock Island. Gold advanced from the decline of last night, opening at 242, afterwards falling to 241¾, under the usual speculative irregularity, which wholly accounts for the change in quotations, there being no outside causes affecting the market. The money market was at first unchanged, but in good demand for stock speculation, but the supply is fully equal. Foreign exchange dull, the late hige rates having checked transactions. At the morning Board there was considerable activity in gold stocks. Petroleum stocks dull, the large dividends paid by some having little effect upon the market value. Some extraordinary specimens of gold have been shown from Canada East. One specimen weighs nearly a pound.

The Attack on Morganzia Unfounded.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.

A gentleman in this city pronounces the attack on Morganzia and capture of nineteen hundred prisoners, as reported by the New York *World's* correspondent, false. He was at Morganzia four days after the capture is said to have occurred, and heard nothing of it. The steamer from New Orleans, as late as the 1st inst., brought no such report.

KILLED.—James Davis, of Fallston, Beaver county, was killed a few days ago near Economy, by a gravel-bank falling upon him.

REBEL CONGRESS.

The Arming of the Slaves.

THE PROPOSITION OPPOSED

Interesting Proceedings.

More of Jeff. Davis' Message.

NEW YORK, November 11.

At the session of the Rebel Congress on Monday the following Senators answered to their names:—Barnwell and Orr, of South Carolina; Dortch and Graham, of North Carolina; Henry and Hill, of Georgia; Hunter and Goferton, of Va.; S. Barrow, of La.; Maxwell, of Fla.; Johnson, of Mo.; Burrett and Simms, of Ky. The President's message was received and read; also, proceedings at a recent meeting of rebel Governors. In the House, sixty-two members were present, among them Wilkes, Sneed, Clark, Conrow, Vest, Hatcher, of Mo., and Machen, Trisslet, Head, Ewing, Chrisman, Bennett, H. W. Bruce, E. M. Bruce, Marshall and Moore. Bills to raise additional forces for the rebel armies, one to abolish promotion by seniority and make merit the basis, were each referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was offered by Mr. Murray, of Tennessee, declaring that the Confederate States will give no aid to the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Swan, of Tennessee, offered a resolution declaring that no exigency exists, or is likely to occur, requiring the placing of negroes in the army. He also introduced a resolution to recall all commissioners from foreign nations. The discussion upon the resolution was brief, but sharp. Miles, of South Carolina, opposed the proposition to arm slaves.

Foote, of Miss., favored it, but said he desired awaiting the decision of the enemy on the question of employing negroes. This decision would appear in the result of the Presidential election. If Lincoln was elected he would favor giving the President full power to employ slaves. He was ready for the black flag or anything, before submission.

The bill to raise more men for the rebel army places all resident white males between 18 and 45 in the army, and revokes all exemptions and details, and authorizes the President to make details when necessary. Nothing else of importance occurred before adjournment.

The following are prominent passages from Jeff. Davis' message. After mentioning the fall of Atlanta, he says: "There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy, which can accomplish its destruction. Not even the fall of Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, nor all of them combined, can save the enemy from a constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure, which must continue until he shall conclude that no peace is attainable unless based on recognition of our indefeasible rights."

On recognition, he says: "It is not in my power to announce the change in the conduct of foreign powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as might justly have been expected from their history, their profession of Christianity, their interests and the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences of the struggle which shakes only the Republican portion of the American continent, and not to ascribe to design the course calculated to insure the prolongation of hostilities. So long, however, as neutral nations fail, by recognition of our independence, to announce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederate States to submission, this conduct will be accepted as tacit encouragement to our enemies to continue their efforts, and as implied assurance that belief is still entertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. Peace is impossible without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will anticipate neutrals in recognition of its indefeasible rights, when the history of this war shall be fully disclosed the judgment of the impartial publicist will be unable to absolve the neutral nations of European origin in their responsible responsibility for myriads of human lives unnecessarily sacrificed during its progress."

On the subject of finances, he says: The recommendations on the subject of facilitating the acquisition of iron required for maintaining the efficacy of railroad communication on important military lines are commended to favor. For operation in the field in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need comment.

On arming negroes he says: It would seem proper to acquire for the public service the entire property in labor of the slave, and to pay therefor due compensation rather than to impress his labor for short terms. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on faithful charge after service faithfully rendered, seems preferable to that of granting immediate manumission or that of retaining him in permanent bondage. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave he might be advantageously employed as pioneer and engineer laborer, and in that event the number should be augmented to 40,000. Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go.

The broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves as soldiers in defense of their homes and the incitement of the same persons to insurrection and servile war against their masters. The latter is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and of social economy. I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and making the slaves for the time duty of soldiers, but should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no room for doubt what should be our decision. If the recommendation above made for the training of 40,000 negroes for the service indicated shall meet your approval, it is certain that a much larger number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, would form a more valuable reserve force, in case of urgency, than three-fold their number suddenly called from the field of labor, while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their places in the special service for which they are now employed.

On negotiations for peace, he says: "Peace is manifestly impossible, unless desired by both parties, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainly evoked by the demonstration, on our part of ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights and to hold no earthly price too dear for their purchase. Whatever else shall be the part of our enemies a desire for peace, there will be no difficulty in finding the means by which negotiation can be opened; but it is obvious that no negotiation can be called into action till this desire be mutual.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, November 11.

Gold advanced from the decline of last night, opening at 243, afterwards going down to 242½. The fluctuations are attributed to speculative operations.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Money less active and easier at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 109@109¾. Gold easier and advanced 242¾ to 243¼, advancing to 243¾ and closing at 242¾, stocks firm.

Stock lower, Rhode Island, 104½; Ft. Wayne, 106; North Western, 44¾; Illinois Central scrip, 127½; Erie 101½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 96½; Chicago and North Western preferred, 82; gold 238; Ohio Mississippi Central 40½ 1-40 coupons, 94¾; 1 year certificates, 95½; 2 years coupons 101¾; 6's 91 coupons, 107¾. Gold closes 242½.

EVENING BOARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Gallagher's—Gold, 245; New York Central, 126¾; Ohio, 102¾; Hudson, 123; Reading, 138½; Michigan Central, 130½; Michigan Southern, 75¾; Illinois Central, 127; Pittsburgh, 96¾; Toledo, 115¼; Rock Island, 181½; North Western, 45½; Ohio and Michigan certificates, 31¾; Canton, 38; Cumberland, 52¼; Quicksilver, 85¼.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 11.

Petroleum market steady. Sales of Crude, which was heavy, at 44½@45c; Refined in bond steady at 70@71; Refined in bond, all November, at 70c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 11.

Cotton steady at $1 40@1 41. Flour—State and Western opened heavy and closed dull and 15@ 20c lower, quote as follows: 00@10 20 for extra State, $11@11 15 for extra round hoop and Ohio, and $10 50@11 for trade brands. Whisky opened firm and closed dull at $1 73 for State, and $1 73½@1 74 for Western. Wheat opened dull and closed heavy and 1@2c lower—$2 23½@2 25 for Chicago spring, $2 27½@2 30 for amber Michigan, $2 42@2 45 for winter red Western, $2 47@ 2 50 for amber Michigan. Rye firmer; western, $1 55¼@1 60. Barley a shade firmer. Corn active and 2c better, at $1 75@1 76 for mixed western afloat and in store. Oats 12c better; sales at 85@86c for Canada and State. Hams active. Wool quiet. Rice quiet. Coffee steady. Sugar steady; Muscavado, 19@20c. Molasses—New Orleans $1 15@120; Porto Rico, $1 12½; Muscavado $1 06@1 10. Pork opened heavy and closed heavy at $39@30 50 for mess; $41 25@41 62½ for new do, cash and regular way, closing at $41 25, cash; $38 00@38 50 for prime; and $41 25@41 50 for new prime; also 4,000 bbls prime mess for December and January; pork buyers ask $40@41—700 bbls prime mess, same delivery, $39@40. Beef firmer; part of last evening at 7@7½c; country mess at 7 6@10c, South and closed heavy at 10@20c. Prime mess beef in good demand. Beef hams firm at $26@28 50. Cut meats very firm at 17@19c for shoulders and 18@21c for hams. Sides in moderate demand at 20@20½c. Lard more firm for December and January, 19¾c. Lard less active, rates heavy at 21¾@24½c, latter an extreme. Butter quiet and firm at 34@36c for Western and 36@37c for State. Cheese quiet and unchanged at 16@25c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.

Petroleum receipts—crude 1,775 barrels; refined 3,530. Sales in refined 60@70c; do free 82@86. Flour firm at $11@11 25. Wheat steady and firm, southern $2 65; white $2 75@2 85. Corn firm, yellow $1 57.

Go to Pittock's and get what you want.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Illinois.

Large Union Congressional Gains.

Lincoln's Majority About 30,000.

State Legislature Union.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.

Kay Rendalt, Union, is elected to Congress in the Thirteenth Illinois (Cairo) District, over James L. Allen, by about 1,900 majority, a gain of nearly 1,800 over the vote of 1860.

CHICAGO, November 11.

Reported majorities in eighty-one counties give Lincoln 49,881, and McClellan 18,812, with some Democratic counties yet to hear from. Republican members of Congress have been elected in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts. The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh elect Democrats. The Twelfth and Thirteenth are yet in doubt. Mr. Moulton, Republican candidate at large, is elected. The *Times* Springfield correspondent says that the Republicans have a majority of one in the Senate, and nine in the House.

Missouri Election.

Union Gain in Ninth District.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.

George W. Anderson, Union, is elected to Congress in the 9th District of Missouri, over Gen. Guiler. Lincoln's majority in St. Louis County falls behind Fletcher for Governor about 7,000 on the home vote. The radical State and County ticket have an average majority on the home vote in this county of 3,000.

Kentucky Elections.

Persecuted Cities for the Union.

ST. LOUIS, November 11

Paducha, Columbus, Hackman and Clinton, Kentucky, give Union majorities.

A portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's command is at Paducha. It is reported that Gen. Meridith will be assigned to command of Kentucky.

Tennessee Unanimous for Lincoln, Pennsylvania and Ohio Soldiers' Vote.

NASHVILLE, November 11.

The election in East Tennessee was unanimous for Lincoln. The following is the vote of Ohio and Pennsylvania soldiers at Atlanta:—Pennsylvania—Lincoln, 1,273; McClellan, 359. Ohio—Lincoln, 910; McClellan, 238.

The President's Message.

He Will Recommend the Immediate Abolition of Slavery Everywhere.

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

A special Washington dispatch to the *Commercial* says: The President has already commenced the preparation of his message. An abstract of the reports of various bureaus has been furnished him. Nothing has transpired respecting the views it will take, but it is understood the President will recommend the enactment of a law abolishing slavery everywhere in the United States immediately and forever.

It is rumored there will be a change in the Cabinet before the next session of Congress. Mr. Fessenden is re-elected Senator, a new Secretary of the Treasury must be selected, and possibly other changes may be made. Among these may be the removal of Mr. Stanton.

From Gen. Sheridan.

Forage Train Attacked by Guerrillas.

Rebel Army at Newmarket.

NEW YORK, November 11.

The *Tribune's* special with Sheridan says one hundred guerrillas attacked a foraging train half a mile northeast of Middletown on the 7th and the brigade and the division wagon masters turned out and completely routed them. They were dressed in Federal uniform, and were well mounted. The train returned safely. There is no definite information from the rebel army. Last accounts from Newmarket. Our pickets have been so disposed and are so vigilant that no repitition of October 19th can occur.

The Postal Money Order System.

Extravagance of the Louisiana Convention.

NEW YORK, November 11.

The *Times* says the postal money order system is working successfully, and gives promise of large business.

The Gulding Star arrived this morning from New Orleans, with news to the 5th. New Orleans was quiet on election day. The vote of the Louisiana State Convention. The total amount aside from the pay of members was $46,000, of which

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

The Popular Vote.

The majority on the popular vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON will be nearly Four Hundred Thousand. The N. Y. *Tribune* says the States wherein this *majority* has been obtained, in 1860 gave 138,704 majority *against* LINCOLN, although he had 168 Electoral votes to 49 for all others. The entire vote in 1860 was: Union, 1,864,523; Democratic, 1,723,099; total popular vote, 3,587,622. Not only has the column of Democratic States diminished to three, but the column of majorities shrinks from nearly half a million to the paltry handful of thirty thousand.

The victory is complete in another respect. There will be a Congress having more than two-thirds in harmony with the people and their will, as just expressed. Nor will the minority include a WOOD, a COX, a LONG, a PENDLETON, or a HARRIS. They all have been left at home, to glide into insignificance. Nor, again, will HORATIO SEYMOUR be at the head of the Empire State, using its great influence to embarrass the government and aid the rebels. He has fallen under the heavy hand of the people. Progress has been made both as to men and principles, and the path of the Nation henceforth is clear.

What are the Fruits?

"The success of the Republican party doubtless insures the abolition of slavery in the South." So says the New York *World*, and the Democratic papers generally give expression to the same thought.

Few who contributed to this success will be disposed to quarrel with the *World's* conclusion, and many who did not will be sincerely glad if there shall be no disappointment in the case. It cannot be urged that those who nominated Mr. LINCOLN disguised there principles or concealed their purpose with reference to slavery; for among the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Convention, and kept constantly before the people, was the following:

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are for, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

It may be safely claimed, therefore, that the principles herein enunciated have been deliberately affirmed by the people. Although the *World* sneeringly refers to the result of the election as an "Abolition triumph," it is nevertheless a reality; and the popular verdict is to be accepted as emphatically declaring in favor of the prohibition of Slavery and its complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, as for ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President four years longer.

But the means whereby this object is to be accomplished are those contemplated by the Constitution. There is to be neither usurpation, violence nor injustice; and the end is to be reached according to the method appointed by the fathers of the Republic, though at a later day than they believed it would be.

The result of the late election, therefore, proclaims for the extirpation of Slavery—a step for which the war prepared the nation. As great reforms, and revolutions even, come of great trials, protracted by an unseen hand till the fitting hour has arrived, so the prostration of Slavery is the result of a blow providentially directed, but withheld till the nation was prepared to deal it with a will and effectually.

The election is magnified beyond estimate by such a result, not only at home, but throughout the world. It is not difficult to perceive that the means for extinguishing slavery from this land were especially chosen by Providence. It is certainly clear that such a result could not have been reached a day sooner; and it is difficult to see by what other means it could have been accomplished. When the war commenced men believed that slavery must go down, but no one saw clearly how or when. At no previous stage of the conflict has it appeared possible to strike the blow without its rebounding and inflicting consequences that would render the triumph of Freedom incomplete. Moreover, the supporters of slavery have prepared the way for its extirpation. Its enemies have not done it; they cannot be accused of attempting a wrong, for they have done nothing—they propose nothing—so far as slavery is concerned, that is not within the letter of the Constitution and the Law. Public sentiment was to be remoulded and brought out as we find it today expressed through the ballot box. It has taken years and cost much of life and treasure. The temporary separation of the States opened a chasm into which slavery will soon disappear, when the day of reunion will speedily follow. The trial of purification has been only in proportion to the evil that will have been extirpated. The cost will not have been too great.

But more still will have been accomplished. The nation will come out of the trial all the stronger because of its severity. It will have learned something of its strength and how to use it,—better still, other nations will have learned our capabilities and something of our disposition as well. Man becomes strong by carrying heavy burthens; men become used to responsibilities and have their capabilities developed from being thrust into emergencies. Trials, if nations do not break under them, are the true developers of their spirit and capabilities. The very debt will be to this nation a legacy of strength, enforcing habits of economy and enterprise. We will have earned respect and learned how to command it. Our army and navy will be of the first rank; having restored peace at home, which we will do speedily, we will be in a condition, and in stature and proportions that will secure to us our rights abroad.

RETIRING IN DISGUST.—The editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, who espoused the cause of MCCLELLAN with a zeal equaled only by their confidence, have given notice that hereafter they will not discuss political questions, but avoid them altogether.

REJOICING.—The Union men in New York are going to have a time of rejoicing at the Cooper Institute, Tuesday evening next. Shall we not here in Pittsburgh at least show our lights and raise our banners?

The rice-paper tree has been naturalized in New South Wales, and has proved itself to be a very hardy plant, having survived the operation of great heat and cold, moisture and drought. The tree is a native of China, and is known as the source of that peculiar spongy pith upon which the Chinese paint their gaudy pictures of butterflies, &c.

The Lesson of the Hour.

It does us good to witness the hearty rejoicings of the loyal men of the nation over the glorious result of the late election, and to know that the lesson our victory teaches is fully appreciated. We are taught that no matter how prone our people are to be led astray during the mere enthusiasm of a purely political campaign, they are true to their country's history, and its future interests, in times of great peril and danger. To them is dear beyond measure the noble government which their forefathers endured so much to establish, and their sons and brothers are suffering so much to maintain. It is a blessed assurance for the future that that Government will be upheld and protected by the strong arms and loyal hearts of its people in all assaults whether made by foreign or domestic foes, and that under no circumstances shall the Stars and Stripes be insulted with impunity. Although the people were confronted with startling and hideous figures misrepresenting our National debt, and were assured with all the solemnity of which bad men are capable, that bankruptcy and ruin would certainly follow the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, they majestically determined that their government is priceless, and that were our debt twenty times greater and ruin correspondingly more imminent, their liberties would only be more dear and sacred.

The lesson also teaches that the people are the only true sovereigns of the land, and that in their hands their destiny is at all times secure. The blandishments of political tricksters and thimble-riggers, men who for many years controlled the State, fell hopeless and harmless upon the people, and they whose right it is to rule, proved themselves worthy of the proud name of American citizens.

It also teaches the sympathizers with rebellion at home that they have been convicted of "false doctrine, heresy and schism" in the affairs of the nation, and that in the future they will be considered as unsafe counsellors. They will realize in all time to come that they have no part in the glorious government which they labored to destroy, and which the people have so nobly maintained—that where they once ruled they shall never ruin. They will henceforth see the government entrenched in the hearts of the people, and realize that those whose loyalty once wavered will forever after be unceasingly suspected. No vindictive revenge, however, need be apprehended, but those who sought to ruin the government need never expect to rule it.

The lesson will fall with dreadful effect upon the Southern traitors. They relied upon us to give up our inheritance that their despotism might be established. But when they know that we have determined in overwhelming majorities that one Government only shall ever exist in this country, and that the Government of WASHINGTON, then rebellion will be enveloped in the gloom of hopelessness and despair. Hoving sown the wind they will reap the whirlwind, and although they may continue the strife for a while longer, the day is inevitable when they will cry, in the anguish of their souls, "the way of the transgressor is hard." It is glorious to have been instrumental in teaching this great lesson.

The Thousand Million Foreign Loan.

We notice that some of the foreign journals, English and German, says the N. Y. *Post*, scout the report that a loan of one thousand million dollars was offered, some time ago, to our Government by European capitalists. We are able to say, for the satisfaction of all interested in this question, that in July last the agent of a number of German bankers did make a formal offer to Mr. Fessenden, Secretary the Treasury, of a loan of one thousand millions of dollars. We have reason to believe that this offer is still open, and we know that it caused a rise in the price of United States bonds in the German markets, when it became known who were the persons that made it. On the 20th of July United States six per cents, were selling at thirty-four per cent. in Hamburgh; on the 28th of August, when the circumstances of the offer first became known upon the Exchange there, United States six per cent. 1881-2 bonds were selling at thirty-five per cent. In ten days these bonds rose to forty, and they were lately in demand at forty-two per cent.

The election of Mr. Lincoln by so great a majority, will increase the confidence abroad in the stability of our Government, while the evident extremities in which the rebels are point to an early end of the war. It is not likely, therefore, that the offer which has been made will be either withdrawn or changed to less advantageous terms for us.

Mr. Everett on the Election.

The loyal men of Boston crowded to Faneuil Hall on election night to hear the returns and exchange congratulations. Many distinguished gentlemen were called out, and Mr. Everett and Senator Sumner made pleasant speeches. From Mr. E's. address we make the following quotation:

Gentlemen, I consider this election as the most important, the most momentous which has ever been decided by the people. It was not to carry Mr. Lincoln or any other man to office—not to elect or re-elect this or that candidate; but in my sober judgment, and after the best reflection which I have been able to give, meditating upon the subject for years and years—after the best consideration that I have been able to give it—we were called upon this day throughout the United States to decide whether they should be the United States any longer (applause); whether this great republic should remain one and indivisible, an example to the nations of the earth, and prove that man is not incapable of self-government, or whether it should go down in sordid ruins, the despair of the friends of liberty throughout the world, the by-stander to despots and tyrants. (Cries of "Good!" and applause.) That question, my friends, as far as depends on you, has been settled this day, and, I doubt not, in the same manner throughout it has been settled by the people of the United States. I rejoice, too, my friends, in another agreeable circumstance of the day. I rejoice that Captain Winslow has arrived here in this glorious success, and has brought us the new that another of those pests of the ocean is safe at the bottom of the sea. (Cheers.) I could wish, as the gentleman with preceded me said that Captain Winslow was here with us. It is my satisfaction to know that the first thing that he did on his return to his own foot upon the shores of his native land, was to send his name to support the government of his country.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW, of the Kearsarge, was called on by a large company of friends on the night of the election. He made a brief speech, saying it gave him great pleasure to come home and vote for Abraham Lincoln, and that he was ardently in favor of sustaining the Administration at the present crisis. He was, he said, an original Free Soiler, having always been opposed to slavery, though born in South Carolina. His remarks were greeted with loud tokens of approbation.

HOW MR. LINCOLN LEARNED THE NEWS.—Mr. Lincoln passed the evening at the War Department. Indisposition had sent Mr. Stanton home at an early hour, but Assistant Secretary Dana did the honors, while Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend saw that the dispatches were promptly brought forward. The President was unusually silent and thoughtful, as if fully impressed with the extended responsibility which was every few moments becoming more certain.

NEW JERSEY.—McClellan claims the State by a little over four thousand, being a Democratic loss in two years of over nine thousand five hundred. The congressmen elect stand two Union and three Democrats. The lower counties of the State all went Union, and the result will be in connection with the Union gain in Essex and Union counties, there will be a Union majority in the Assembly this year, which will it is expected, secure a United Senator for another term.

EXTRAORDINARY SELF-STARVATION.—An inquiry was held at Hackney, on the 10th, respecting the death of Mr. Jacob Patterson, aged forty years, the son of a magistrate of the county of Essex. During the present year he had exhibited a strong suicidal tendency. In April last he was arrested for going upon a railway and lying down at length with his head upon the rails as a train was approaching. While in the House of Detention he made such frequent attempts upon his life that he was pronounced to be insane, and he was removed to the Pembroke House Lunatic Asylum in Hackney. For the last five weeks he resolutely refused to take food, and although he was compelled to swallow some by means of the stomach-pump, he speedily became so reduced that for a month past he was unable to get out of bed. He died from atrophy, caused by starvation; and so extreme was the state of emaciation to which he had brought himself, that his body, when viewed by the jury, presented the appearance of a skeleton covered with skin.

Oil Intelligence.

We understand that an oil company composed of P. Langfitt, S. H. Witherspoon, Dr. R. A. Thorn and others has, after much perseverance succeeded in getting oil at a depth of near eight hundred feet, in the neighborhood of Hookstown, Beaver county.

The approach of winter has not lessened the activity in oil operations in the neighborhood of Franklin. The demand for engines and the requisite materials for boring, is greater than at any other period of oil history. The feverish excitement of the early discoverers has settled down to quiet, business-like operations, without any deduction of vigor or intensity of purpose. There is a great deal less talk and a great deal more work than in former years. The consequence will be less speculation and a greater development of oil. The wells in Franklin of which about one dozen were producing more or less oil, but none in large quantities, have mostly been lying idle since the low prices of last summer. Many of these wells are now in operation and at present prices yield a handsome profit. The Borough well, at the lower end of the borough, recommenced pumping a few days ago and is now yielding about six barrels. The operations along Sugar Creek are being vigorously prosecuted and with fair prospect of success. At Valley Furnace, now the property of the New York and Pennsylvania Oil Company, two wells are going down and good results ready for another. In the vicinity of Cooperstown some nine wells are in different stages of progress. The work on French Creek is also progressing with satisfactory results so far. The same may be said of the wells along the River above and below town. The next few months will show a development of comparatively new territory to an extent not hitherto reached in former years. The Venango *Spectator* complains of the poor accommodation for visitors to the Franklin oil region, and suggests that a few moderate sized hotels be built for the accommodation of strangers.

The Philadelphians are interesting themselves to secure the storage and shipment from that port of the product of the Pennsylvania oil regions. A correspondent of the *Press*, writing on the subject, says:—The receipts of Petroleum at the Atlantic cities for the year 1864 will reach about 1,000,000 barrels, four-fifths of which will probably arrive at New York, and at an expense for foreign shipment of about eighty cents per barrel more than the cost of shipment from the port of Philadelphia. Heretofore this preponderance in favor of New York, notwithstanding the additional cost, has been because Philadelphia had no direct railroad communication with the oil region, and has been dependent entirely upon the navigation of the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh, which, with the drought of summer and ice of winter, has been very precarious, and thus New York, having a railroad connection, has gained a superior business, has been able at all times to receive and hold all the heavy stocks at her own port, and ready for shipment at a day's notice. Hereafter Philadelphia will have the best facilities, by the shortest route and without transhipment, by railroad from the oil wells to the wharves on the Delaware river, and Philadelphians should bestir themselves to make suitable facilities to handle that trade at the least possible expense to the shippers, and thus secure the trade to our city.

The Petroleum Storage Company of Philadelphia is showing much commendable energy in the right direction. We understand they have organized with a capital stock of $100,000, nearly sixty thousand of which has already been subscribed, and which pays for a large lot of ground, some 2,000 feet deep, with a front of 250 feet on the Delaware river, alongside of the extensive depot and dock improvements of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, thus giving them immediate railroad connection from the oil wells to their wharves on the Delaware; leaving them $40,000 of their subscription to be used in erecting and equipping the vast aussorbed for, and facilities to that extent will soon be completed. The Company have power to increase their capital stock to $600,000, Philadelphians have subscribed and are subscribing millions of dollars to develope oil territory, which is commendable when judiciously expended, but should we overlook an enterprise in our own city, backed with judicious management, will give Philadelphia the control of the shipment of the vast products of those oil wells, most of which are in our own State?

Foreign Gossip.

The Emperor of Russia lately arrived at Nice. Like his father Nicholas, he has his bed conveyed with him on all his journeys, and it is a little, hard military bed. Another reason for this custom is, that the czars are considered too august and aristocratic to sleep in beds at hotels which have ever been occupied by ordinary mortals.

Latest news from Madagascar mentions grave disorders in the Islands. Foreigners are forbidden to fire on any native, and are thus exposed to constant robberies, with little security of life for Europeans at Tamatave.

About four hundred poor families of Vienna intend to emigrate to Mexico, and a subscription is taking up in the Austrian capital to defray their expenses.

A citizen of Birmingham has in his possession the largest copper idol ever brought to England, and one of the modern wonders of the world. Under a shed in his coach-yard is no less a personage than the god Budha, measuring over seven feet in length, and one of the most marvellous pieces of copper casting ever found. Direct from one of the lower rooms of his temple, where he had been hidden away some two thousand years ago, his godship has been brought to Birmingham, and will be presented to the town by his present owner.

There is a story afloat abroad that the illustrious diplomat, Talleyrand, is the descendant of a family who, in the eighteenth century, settled on the Penobscot river, in Maine.

The statistics culled from the British Registrar-General's report give some curious details as to the ages at which men are most likely to marry and women to be married. After a woman passes twenty, her prospect of getting a husband begins to fade. "Taking the years 1859, 1860, 1861, we find that 78 girls were married at 15 years of age, but no males. At 16, seventeen youths entered the state of matrimony and 637 girls. For both sexes, 20 seems the most favored age for marriage. In 1861 the numbers of each sex then married were 48,495 men, and 50,649 women. At 21 the proportion was reversed, the numbers being 26,473 men to 20,673 women; and at 30 the difference was still more marked, while 10,621 men married at that age, only 7,840 women found husbands. The males having once obtained the preponderance maintain it to the last. At 70, we find 139 men marrying, and only 21 women; 40 men and three women at 75; and 8 men at 80 to 2 women."

In her recent book on Italy, Frances Powel Cobbe says that the Italians appear quite regardless of religious impressions. "A sort of Chinese indifferentism pervades the nation. We have enough to do, they seem to feel, with the affairs of this world—with politics, and railways and the opera. Why trouble ourselves with heaven and hell, and purgatory? They are places which belong to the priests, if they have any existence at all, which is a question we cannot spare time to consider. The bitterest enemies of the Papacy do but condemn it on secular grounds, the political tyranny it inflicts on its subjects, and the corruption of its jurisprudence; and, above all, its opposition to the will of the Italian nation to make Rome their capital. The Pope and his priests are hated only because, by their political action, they thwart the progress of the country."

Extensive series of coal deposits, heretofore unknown to Europeans, have been recently found in Kuhshankan, in China. The Chinese work these mines, and succeed in extracting considerable quantities of the mineral, although the means employed by them are of a very clumsy and primitive character. The largest shaft measures only four and a half feet high by five feet wide; it is cased with willow sticks in a secure manner, and the roof is particularly well guarded. The bottom is lined with the same, to form a ladder up and down which the miners travel in their daily labor. This shaft is about one hundred and fifty feet deep, and the ladder down to the digging is nearly six hundred feet long. The coal is secured in small wooden sledges, and drawn (as the miner crawls slowly along the narrow and slippery step) by a strap passed over his forehead. The coal is hard and firm.

A presentation of a boat, gun and fishing rod to a son of one of the old and aristocratic families of Wales took place recently. The name of the recipient was Thomas Lloyd Arïwyl; the event was the celebration of his majority; and to show the feeling this youth of Welsh aristocracy regarding our country, the boat presented was christened the Kearsarge.

McClellan to Seymour & Co.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

We have not received the following document by telegraph; but no one who has read the dispatches of the little Napoleon—especially that famous telegram to the Secretary of War, from Savage's Station, June 28, 1862—will doubt for a moment its authenticity:

ON BOARD GUNBOAT, OFF COAST OF NEW JERSEY, Nov. 8—Midnight.

Horatio Seymour, George H. Pendleton, August Belmont & Co.:

I have lost this battle because my force was too small. I again repeat, I am not responsible for this, and I say it with the earnestness of a candidate who feels in his heart the loss of every good vote which has been needlessly sacrificed to-day. I feel too earnestly to-night. I have read too many telegrams from east and west to feel otherwise than that the Democracy has not kept its promises with me. If I save myself from eternal shame and infamy, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or to any other member of the Chicago Convention. You have done your best to ruin me.

GEORGE BRINTON MCCLELLAN.

THE Toronto *Globe*, speaking on Tuesday morning of the American election to be held that day, remarked:

It will be no small credit to the American people that they can in time of internal war conduct an election for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, and the chief legislative body as well, without violence or bloodshed, and, comparatively speaking, without serious breaches of the peace.

The American people can claim that credit in the fullest measure and highest degree. The election of Tuesday bears proud testimony to their intelligence, their patriotism, their sobriety of temper, and their solidity of character.

THE PULPIT.

THE SHAKING OF THE NATIONS.

Extracts from a Sermon.

Preached by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh Sunday, September 11th, 1864.

And this word, yet once more, signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, as of things that are made, that those things that cannot be shaken may remain.—*Hebrews* 12:27.

After a brief introduction in which it is shown that the above words refer to the impressive incidents accompanying the inauguration, diffusion and final success of the Gospel, and that the original prophecy and its connections as found in Haggai, have manifest reference, not to a single act or event at a particular and specified time, but to a series of acts that was soon to begin and to continue indefinitely until everything not in harmony with the Kingdom of Christ should be swept away, the writer goes on to say:

Here is the key to all history. Here is the philosophy of revolution. Here is the plan of God. Here those overturnings and convulsions whereby one nation after another has been thrown into the ascendant, and one quantity after another has been eliminated from the great moral problem of the ages, find their complete solution. A new and more glorious dispensation is to bless the world. A kingdom is to be set up that cannot be moved. Redemption is to be accomplished. It has been determined on in the counsels of heaven; and unless God fail and there be no God, it will be brought to pass. Error will be beaten down, and despotisms overthrown, and darkness dispelled, and Right and Truth and Justice and Liberty enthroned under the benignant and universal empireship of Christ. This cannot be, save by signal and mighty struggles. That grand colossal power of darkness, that ruin of indescribable grandeur, the Chief of hell, having acquired such supremacy over this world as to be called the God of it, will not quietly and peacefully yield his possession. Redemption must be by conflict, and at a cost.

While, therefore, Satan has firm foothold in this revolted province—while there remains the ungodly nature of existing political forms—while states and nations, as the powers that be, refuse to be the ministers of God for good—while corruption flaunts its slimy trail in the high places, and the robes of office are soiled in the filthy pool of interest—while public and national wrongs are justified on the ground of expediency, and God's truth is wrested and tortured into upholding gigantic iniquity—while men think more of their party than of their country—while greed and gold are substituted for grace and godliness—while hoary iniquities frown defiantly from their places of power, fortressed about by ignorance, prejudice and error; in short, while there is a force or an interest or a scheme or a device of evil under the control or at the command of, or that can in any way be used by the powers of darkness to impede and arrest the progress of God's kingdom of light, great political convulsions, mighty upheavings, conflicts, revolutions, tumults of nations, must be expected. This is God's order. It is written down in the books. It is concreted in historic fact. It will shake the heavens and the earth and the sea and all nations. I will overturn, overturn, overturn it, saith the Lord. For this, Persia fell before Greece. For this, the four Arabian kingdoms were scattered. For this, fell, shaken down by each other and by the oncoming power of imperial Rome. For this, Rome herself, the empire that environed the earth, to "strike which was like trying to startle the stars," trembled and fell at last in the presence of new convulsions. For this, all Europe slept in that long night of sensuality, treason, rebellion, called the Dark Ages, while Christianity was being cast into the established formulas of human thought and compacted into logical creeds, and the sifting and eliminating process referred to in my text was going on with reference to Christian doctrine. For this, that same Europe was all ablaze with the fire of revolution and rocked to its base with the birth-throes of religious freedom, when those creeds came forth from their monastic retreats instinct with living and God-given life of the Reformation. For this, "changing and removing upon the internal policy and the outward face of nations" to-day. And for this, we are now summoned to the dread conflict of arms and the bitter baptism of blood. The elimination process is going on. The Past is prophet of the Present and Future. Just as at the inauguration of the Christian system, so now and henceforth, God will unsettle and shake every earthly thing that rests not on Himself or is not in harmony with His kingdom on earth.

The writer here cites scriptural and historical corroboration of this method of propagating God's truth. Christ's divine word is held to bear frequent and emphatic testimony to the fact, that only by signal and mighty struggles is Satan to be dispossessed of his kingdom and sovereignty, the devil will not be quietly ejected from premises once held. He will not come out of lunatic mentioned in the gospel, but he came out groaning, raging mad, tearing and rending the man to pieces, and leaving him as one dead. To cast him out of a nation or a world! Ah, it is no wonder the might of the conflict has sometimes made the very earth tremble!

Allusion is made to the vision of Zachariah, vouchsafed the prophet at a pregnant juncture in the affairs of Israel, when he saw Joshua the high priest standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan standing at his right hand to resist him: and this vision is held by the writer to fitly represent the moral antagonisms in our world. The dark and baleful presence, and fierce and dire opposition of the Prince of the power of the air must be expected, as one of the incidents of moral progress. Christian ity itself, in the very terms in which it is announced by its author and Lord, and notwithstanding its burden of love, is a declaration of war to the world. "I came not to send peace, but a sword." "I am come to send fire on earth."

Satan accepted the declaration, and came to confront in his own person the divine Joshua of the new dispensation. These two great representatives of freedom and oppression, right and wrong, met in conflict near the Jordan, eighteen centuries ago, while heaven and hell listened for tidings from that battle of the wilderness. The devil was beaten, but he was not destroyed. Through his earthly minions and camp-followers he has been ever since continually, and for the most part successfully, warring against the truth and the kingdom of God among men. These shall survive the shock of battle, the hosts of Satan shall outride and outlast all revolutions. Nay: revolutions, rebellions, violence, the sword, shall be their obedient servants. There is no conflict in which they are routed that can forever hold justice under the heel of power. There is no priestly hierarchy, no lording aristocracy, no man or men that can forever rob other men of the right and the assertion of liberty. There is no plan of Satan, however cunning its device, and however marvelous the address and energy of its attempted execution, that can thwart the plan of God. *No* means redemption. He means liberty. He means justice, law, love, faith, hope, charity and peace, blossoming of the waste places—the binding up of the broken-hearted—the comforting of the mourners—the breaking every yoke. And because he means this, he wrath of man, treason, rebellion, the shaking of the nations, and the will its bloody hand, the sword smiting to destroy—these all shall be, they are for the removing of those things that are shaken, in order that things which cannot be shaken may remain. I bless God for the prophecy and the promise. Here is ground for confidence. Here is firm footing for our feet, upon which we may stand and trust. Here is broader basis for gratitude, and occasion of profounder and heartier thanksgivings, than the mere gain of a battle or two. Though we are even now bleeding and reeling from the fierce conflict through which we are passing, we may pray on and labor on for our immanuel, with no doubt as to the final result. The nation is shaking, that those things may be eliminated from the problem of human redemption—that some spirit of evil may be exorcised from the body politic—that the race may be helped on its complete manhood in Christ. This much is made sure to us by God's word of truth.

Novel English Coal-cutting Machinery.

The latest received number of the Newcastle (England) *Chronicle* contains an account of a trial of a new coal-cutting machine, invented by Bourdon & Neilson, which came off recently at the works of Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay & Co., Gateshead, in the presence of several "viewers" and other scientific gentlemen:

"The machine itself is simple in the extreme, its simplicity, in fact, being one of its chief recommendations. The cutting is done by a couple of strong circular saws, secured one above the other by two-inch bolts and working on the same axis, the upper saw being somewhat less in circumference than the under one. The coal selected for the experiment was from Seaton Leinval Colliery, which is considered the hardest in the district. The great desideratum, of course, was to prove that coal could be cut by a saw, and this was shown most satisfactorily—a cutting 5 feet long and 16 inches deep being accomplished in 41 minutes, the saws being scarcely heated in the process. We understand that new experiments will be made in the workings of some of the collieries in the neighborhood, when it will be seen how far the invention will be successful for practical purposes.

"Another machine of an entirely different character, has also been tried and found to operate satisfactorily. The size of the machine is about equal to that of a full sized tram-road, being about three feet long, one and one-half feet wide and two feet high; and it has flanged wheels, to run on the ordinary pit tramway, and weigh about half a ton. Motion is given to it by a six-inch cylinder high pressure engine, the pick being connected with the end of the piston rod. By varying the modes of connecting the blows may be given either to the right or left-handed. There is an arrangement for regulating the depth and force of the blow, precisely similar to that used in the steam hammer, and as the attendant has his hand constantly upon this regulator while the machine is at work, the precision obtained is fully equal to anything within the range of hand labor. In experiments made with this machine, the speed of the blows averaged sixty per minute"

The Last Dinner at Pompeii.

I was naturally attracted, in the first instance, to the house of the baker which I had seen disinterred during my last visit. It is now carefully cleared out, and all its permanent apparatus—as corn mills, kneading-troughs, flourbins, &c., remain *in situ*, the smaller and more perishable objects—as the measures, the weights, the loaves, the corn, &c.,—being placed in the temporary museum which has been formed at Pompeii. The attractions of this house, however, have been eclipsed by those of similar establishments immediately adjoining it, which had been discovered, but not fully excavated before the disinterment of the oven. The second bakery is much larger and the appointments on a more extensive scale and in greater variety. The dwelling house of the owner, too, is much more luxurious. Although connected with the bakehouse, it has a separate entrance, and a double atrium and peristyle, both of which are of more than ordinary extent, the latter, in particular, well are their decorations, bear witness to the wealth and luxurious tastes of the occupants.

Among the articles in this house preserved in the local museum is one which throws a curious light on the domestic arrangements of the Pompeiian baker, being no other than one of the dishes which were actually in process of preparation for dinner on the very day of the catastrophe! Upon the cooking stove in the kitchen was found a stewpan half filled with stewed meat, the contents appearing indurated mass, which Signor Fiorelli rightly conjectured to have been produced by some of the viands which lay within the pan, and which, although long since decomposed, had left their impression on the now consolidated ashes which, upon this happy thought, he applied in this instance the same ingenious process which was so successfully adopted in reproducing that painfully life-like group of human figures described with such terrible fidelity in one of your former numbers: and the result has fully justified his anticipations. I send the exact *fac simile* in bronze of a young pig, which was being stewed for the family dinner at the very moment when they were surprised by the stroke of doom.—*Letter from Naples.*

DIED:

MCTIGHE—On Thursday morning, the 10th November, ANTHONY MCTIGHE, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday morning, November 12th at 9 a. m., from his late residence, No. 87 Grant street. 2t

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.

Kendall's Amboline. Kendall's Amboline. For the Hair.
Kendall's Amboline. Kendall's Amboline. For the Hair.
For the Hair. For the Hair.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs. For the Hair.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
at
N. MCCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store,
55 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st.
no12

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

For the sale of PIG IRON and BLOOMS, No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Also Agent for the Pottsville all Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 32, 56, 28, 25, 47, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia Pattern, 45 pounds to the yard. no7-1y,

CITY MATTERS.

—DEATH OF COL. GALWAY.—We made brief mention yesterday of the death of Colonel Galway, which took place yesterday morning at half past one o'clock. The deceased assisted to raise a company here in the early part of the war, and was subsequently elected Captain, in which capacity he served for several months. He was wounded at the battle of Drainesville and resigning soon afterwards did not again enter the service. When the rebels invaded the State in 1862, deceased was chosen Colonel of one of the militia regiments raised here for the emergency, and served with his command during the brief period it was found necessary to keep it in the field. Since then he has not been engaged in any active business. The deceased was in good health, apparently, on Wednesday last, and his death was altogether unlooked for. He leaves a wife, but no family. His funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of C. B. Shea, Fayette street, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—The *Evening Chronicle*, heretofore under the management of Charles McKnight, is now controlled by Charles McKnight & Co., Mr. Joseph G. Siebeneck having purchased an interest in the paper. Mr. S. has been the business manager of the *Chronicle* for several years, and is familiar with the duties of the newspaper business. Success attend the new firm.

THE CORONER ELECT.—J. W. Riddel, Esq., to-day filed in Court the official bond of W. W. Clawson, the Coroner elect. Mr. Clawson lost an arm in the service of his country, and, having both youth and energy on his side, he will make a good Coroner. His commission has not yet arrived, so that some days may elapse before he enters on his duties.

PERSONAL.—Lieutenant Thos. A. Armstrong, of Colonel Collier's regiment, is now in the city, having been wounded in the late battle at Cedar Run. His wounds are not dangerous, and he expects to be able to resume his place with his command, and stay with the boys until they "see it out."

GRAND JUBILEE.—There is some talk that the Union men of Allegheny county intend having a grand jollification over the great victory gained by them on the 8th inst. The time and manner of the celebration have not been definitely arranged.

CAP FOUND.—A blue cloth cap was picked up on Fifth street, opposite the post office, which the owner can have by calling at the COMMERCIAL counting room.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.—During the past year the Columbia Oil Company has increased its daily yield one hundred and fifty barrels per day over that of 1863.

FURLOUGH.—Private Geo. Epley, Fifth U. S. Infantry, who left his furlough on Dr. Levi's table, in the Girard House, can have the same by calling on the doctor.

Just opened at Flemings' first-class Hat Cap and Ladies' Fur Store, No. 139 Wood street, a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Furs, consisting of Victorines, Capes, Colars, Muffs and Muffettees of mink sable, water mink, Russian, German and French Fitch, American Fitch, Liberian Squirrel, French and German sable. This immens stock of Furs will be sold at the very lowest prices. Also a large stock of men and boys' Hats and Caps of all the latest styles.

Persons seeking a pleasent home in a good neighborhood, and in an easy accessible place are invited to read an advertisement that appears in our columns this morning headed "A choice residence." Such an opportunity as this is rarely offered to secure a country place combining so many advantages, and at a fair price. nov10:3t

Grover & Baker's sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Books, &c., for the People,—Send for mammoth catalogue. Address W. E. Hiltown, 11 Spruce st., New York. se12; d2t-w3m,

NEW ENTERPRISE.

THURSTON'S EVENING EXCHANGE,

For the sale and purchase of
BANK,
RAILROAD,
GAS LIGHT,
OIL,
COPPER.
And other stocks. Gold, U. S. Bonds and securities.
Pittsburgh Petroleum Exchange, Trade Room, 78 Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets.

THURSTON'S EVENING EXCHANGE.

The full list of all the stocks and securities in our market will be called at each evening session, and all sales and purchases recorded. By this means every one can know the value of his stocks, and it will afford a truthful index to the community of the value of stocks and securities, as well as offer the greatest facilities to buyers and sellers.

The full details of the plan will be announced on the first evening. It is sufficient to say now that there will be no charge for sales made in the Exchange, nor for recording them, but an admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged, the same as at Gallagher's Evening Exchange, New York.

Cards of admission will be duly issued. Believing that the Exchange will be a public benefit, I confidently rely upon the support of the Pittsburgh public.
GEO. H. THURSTON.
no8-6t

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S.
PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S.

ALBUMS.
ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.

MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.

DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.

FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.

POCKET BOOKS.
POCKET BOOKS.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice.

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to.
no11

1865. 1865.

DIARIES.

Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
nov12 Corner Wood and Third Streets.

U. S. COLLECTOR'S SALE POSTPONED.

By virtue of a warrant, to me addressed, by WILLIAM LEMMON, Collector of Internal Revenue 2d District Pennsylvania, I will sell on the premises occupied by J. F. Hornish, in the First ward, City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, (at No. 41 Market street,) on Tuesday, 15th day of November, at 10 o'clock, 1864, the following articles, viz:

7 Tobacco Presses, 3 Wooden Presses,
2 Sets Tobacco Moulds, 8 Sets Bands,
1 Lot Lump Tobacco, 1 Wing Casing Board,
1 Lot Tobacco Boxes, 1 Liquorice Kettle,
2 Platform Scales, 4 Splaning Wheels,
1 Ear Press. 1 Lot L. of Tobacco,

Distrained as the property of J. F. Hornish, for the nonpayment of duties in Tobacco manufactured and held, or removed for consumption or sale, according to the provisions of the Internal Tax Law.
T. B. DAVITT, Deputy Collector.
oct28-12t

A CHOICE RESIDENCE,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A country place in McClure Township, containing

Our House

There is a place called "Our House" which everybody knows of. The sailor talks of it in his dreams at sea. The wounded soldier, turning in his uneasy hospital bed, brightens at the word—it is like the dropping of cold water in the desert, like the touch of cool fingers on a burning brow. "Our house," he says feebly, and the light comes back into his dim eyes—for all homely charities, all foud thoughts, all purities, all that man loves on earth or hopes for in heaven, rise with the word.

"Our house" may be in any style of architecture, low or high. It may be the brown old farm house, with its tall well-sweep, or the one-story gambrel-roofed cottage, or the large, square, white house, with green blinds, under the wing-swung elms of a century, or it may be the log cabin of the wilderness, with its one room—still there is a spell in the memory of it beyond all conjurations. Its stone and brick and mortar are like no other; its very clapboards are dear to us, powerful to bring back the memories of early days, and all that is sacred in home love.

There is no one fact of our human existence that has a stronger influence upon us than the house we dwell in—especially that in which our earlier and more impressible years are spent. The building and arrangement of a house influences the health, the morals, the religion. There have been houses built so devoid of all consideration for the occupants, so rambling and hap-hazard in the disposal of rooms, so shiftless and cheerless, and wholly without snugness or privacy, as to make it seem impossible to live a joyous, generous, rational, religious family life in them.

There are, we shame to say, in our cities things called houses, built and rented by people who walk erect and have the general air manner of civilized and Christianized men, which are so inhuman in their building that they can only be called snares and traps for souls—places where children cannot well escape growing up filthy and impure—places where to form a home is impossible, and to live a decent Christian life would require miraculous strength.

A celebrated British philanthropist, who had devoted much study to the dwellings of the poor, gives it as his opinion that temperance societies were hopeless undertakings in London, unless these dwellings underwent a transformation. They were so squalid, so dark, so comfortless, so constantly pressing upon the senses foulness, pain and inconvenience, that it was only by being drugged with gin and opium that their miserable inhabitants could find heart to drag on life from day to day. He had himself tried the experiment of reforming a drunkard by taking him from one of these loathsome dens and enabling him to rent a tenement in a block of model lodging-houses which had been built under his supervision. The young man had been a designer of figures for prints; he was of delicate frame, and a nervous, susceptible temperament.

Shut in one miserable room with his wife and little children, without the possibility of fresh, pure air, with only filthy, fetid water to drink, with the noise of other miserable families resounding through the thin partitions, what possibility was there of doing anything except by the help of stimulants, which for a brief hour lifted him above these miseries? Changed at once to a neat flat, where, for the same rent as his former den, he had three good rooms, with water for drinking, house service, and bathing freely supplied, and the blessed sunshine and air coming in through windows well arranged for ventilation, he became in a few weeks a new man. In the charms of the little spot which he could call home, its quiet, its order, his former talent came back to him, and he found strength in pure air and water, and those purer thoughts of which they are emblems, to abandon burning and stupefying stimulants.—*House and Home Papers" in Atlantic Monthly.*

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTE O a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a more natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc9-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take depositions, acknowledgements, Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au12-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION

For officers of the Pittsburgh and New York Oil Company will be held at No. 80 Wood street, on the 24th day of November, 1864. A. H. GROSS,

no8-2w Secretary Pro Tem.

THE HORSE CREEK OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

who own 2,500 acres on the Allegheny river, and upon both sides of Horse Creek, are prepared to lease lots upon their territory of 2 acres each.

For further particulars apply to their Superintendent, Mr. JOB RIDGWAY, upon the premises, four miles above Oil City, Venango County, Pa., or to W. C. STILES, Jr., Secretary,

oc28-1m No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

oc26-1m J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 136 Fourth-st.

Sec'y and Treas: B. HONEGGER, 251 Liberty-st.

Directors:

H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.

ADAM REINEMAN, do.

C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-tf

RESTAURANTS

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 66 Wood street,—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals with the shortest time with magnificence, but there is no paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are always in every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK RALE, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 66 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se18-3m

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST. next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS, sep7-1y Proprietor.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe13-1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters first of the season. oct27-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon

No. 45 Smithfield street,

oc22-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

jy30-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL,

MANILLA and

HEMP ROPE,

BEST AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

LONG & DUFF,

oct2-3m 90 Water street.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack Connellsville Coke, White or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-working, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. fe4

LIME BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac Br "Gerard, Dupuy & Co." brand, in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKERSON,

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger: but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $15 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Benefit and last appearance of Mr. JAS. W. WARD. Last appearance of the famous Union Scout and Spy, Miss Major PAULINE CUSHMAN.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, the most thrilling Irish drama of

PEEP O'DAY.

Kathleen.....Miss Major Pauline Cushman.

Barney O'Toole.....J. M. Ward.

Dance.....Miss Jennie.

To be followed by

LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

Mr. Flighty.....J. M. Ward.

Major Pauline Cushman in two characters.

Dance.....Miss L. Sylvester.

To conclude with

THE IRISH LION.

Tim O'More.....J. M. Ward.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Engagement of Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL, the great Spanish Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste, who will appear in a beautiful dance upon the tight rope, without the aid of a balancing pole.

MASTER WINTER RAVEL,

The youthful Prodigy, will also appear upon the rope.

Continued success of the fairy stars, Misses MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER; Miss MILLIE TAYLOR the favorite vocalist, in a choice selection of vocal genus.

Mr. GEORGE R. EDESON,

The celebrated comic Pantomimmist in a favorite character. A new and diversified olio of Singing, Dancing and Ethiopian extravaganzes by the Melodeon Star Company.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

First appearance of the world renowned tragedian and comedian,

McKEAN BUCHANAN,

and his beautiful and accomplished daughter,

Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,

whose performances in all the principal theatres of Great Britain, Australia, California, and other parts of America, have been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and Fashionable audiences, and pronounced by them to be the Great Artists of the Age.

On MONDAY, Nov. 14, he will be performed Bourcicault's charming comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtly.....(as played by him 300 nights in London and America).....McKEAN BUCHANAN.

Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.

no7-6t.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jeg-1y

MEDICAL.

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets.

oc26-1y-eod

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y.

J. BENDER & CO.,

No. 341, Corner Liberty & Wayne Sts.,

OFFER FOR SALE

Brown's Troches,	Fouts's Cattle Powder,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,	Alcohol,
Seller's Cough Syrup,	Turpentine,
Cary's Cough Cure,	Soda Ash,
Cary's Worm Confections,	Dye Stuffs.

au4-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

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CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

se7 PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a pretence for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in the city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and action, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

TTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST CLAIR street. PITTSBURGH. se18-1y

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,

se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE

NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863. se3

WILLIAM BUECKHEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jn16-1y

DUQUESNE WAGON & FARM IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Marion Avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, skids, straw and fodder cutters and mastichators, four different patterns of horse rakes. Also steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patent horse rakes in the United States. All made of best materials, and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers. C. COLEMAN.

no19-1y

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

OILS

WM. B. RICE,

No. 73 Broadway, Empire Buildings, New York, Room No. 45.

OFFERS FOR SALE ALL THE DESIRABLE

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

Consisting in part as follows:

GERMANIA,	VENANGO,
HIGHGATE,	ALLEGHANY,
RYND FARM,	COLUMBIA,
UNITED STATES,	NOBLE WELL,
SUCCESS,	REVENUE,
BUCHANAN FARM,	CONSOLIDATED,
BLOOD FARM,	MAPLE SHADE,
McKINLEY,	OIL CITY.

Oil territory for sale in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.

Subscriptions obtained for new companies.

Oil lands bought.

New companies organized.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCE—J. D. Scully, Cashier 1st National Bank.

New York, Oct. 23, 1864. no5-2w

JACOB GLOSSER,

Real Estate and Oil Stock Broker,

No. 115 Fourth Street.

The subscriber, having opened an office at No 115 Fourth street for the purpose of transacting a general Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances in the purchase and sale of houses, building lots, farm, coal, and oil lands; also Oil Company, Bank, Railroad, and Bridge stocks, and Government bonds.

Special attention paid to orders to buy or sell all kinds of stocks abroad.

REFERS—To Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers; John S. Dilworth, Esq.; John A. Caughey, Esq. no8-10t

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,

Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

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Crude and Refined Oils.

Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no3-3m

RIDER & CLARK,

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AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au29-1y

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WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.

se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.

172 shares of Columbia oil stock.

Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.

se8-1

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO.,

PETROLEUM

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fesrons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se8-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.

se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE,

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. ja1

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

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BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law renceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000

Annual Income, over.....2,000,000

Paid claims by death, (30 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,

jy19-1y 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

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JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
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CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOYD,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.

JOHN WATT, Vice President.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block,

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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D. M. ROOS, Secretary.

Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McCREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

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SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage to the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

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JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. MARAGOS,
R. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
RENDE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE RINGHAM
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

dec23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

se8-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

FEATHERS.—

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

oc24 H. KING,

Liberty street.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,420 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, } Auditing

WM. H. SMITH, } Committee.

J. MOORHEAD, }

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,

WM. H. SMITH, C. G. HUSSEY,

W. B COPELAND, JACOB PAINTER,

HARVEY CHILDS, NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no5-1m

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.

JOHN W. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.

JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

an19-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Corpany since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

jy20 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING,

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh, where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.

jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,

je1-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

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W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK RULING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique style. se7

KEERS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se28-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, or by one manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

128 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

HENRY L. BUTLER,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

No. 75 Grand street.

Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.

In store and for sale by

ALEXANDER GORDON,

se22 No. 121 Second street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.

The residence of the undersigned, Second Bank, Allegheny City, large lot and commodious house. Possession in the spring. Also, a fine collection (about two thousand) of fruit and ornamental trees. Ground required for other purposes. Worthy the attention of persons planting new grounds.

WM. S. BISSELL,

At office of Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street.

nov8-2w

FOR SALE—

Those two three-story brick houses, situate on north side of Robinson street, Allegheny City, one door from the Canal Bridge. These are very desirable dwellings and will be sold at a bargain.

For particulars inquire of

KUNN & CASSIDY,

no8-6t Attorneys at Law, No. 93 Diamond St.

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which w will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,

au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good two-story Frame Dwelling House, with eight rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and wash house; brick barn and carriage-house; two cisterns and spring with pump; with nearly 11 acres of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery. About 2½ acres are well timbered, and four or five stone with a southern or western exposure, well adapted to grape culture. The site is elevated, and the view unsurpassed. Access by the Perrysville plank-road, and within easy walk of Federal street, Allegheny. A rare chance to live in the town with country life. Address Box 120 Allegheny P. O.

oc21-2w

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES

FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 60 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three-story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property is now sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 94 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE,

oc21-1d Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Snowden Township, on the Piney Fork of Peter's Creek, two and a half miles from the Monongahela River, at Beasley's Mill. Contains 107 acres of land, 87 of which is cleared. The one-half of the place is underlaid with coal and limestone.

The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, large bank barn, and young fruit trees of best selection. The place is well watered. This is one of the best stock or grain growing farms in the county, and the coal, in a few years, will become very valuable. Apply to

E. McLAIN & CO.

$800 WILL PURCHASE

A neat Cottage House, with stable, pump at the door, and 3 acres of rich garden land; well suited for a mechanic or doctor. Situated on Peter's Creek, in a thickly settled neighborhood. Apply to

nov1 B. McLAIN & CO.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river Knox county, Indiana, 20 miles from Vincennes, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 30 bushels of wheat, corn and oats on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,

oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to

JOHN FULLERTON,

No. 22 Wood street.

oc21-tf ROBERT RAMSAY, Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—

Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient drive for business men. On the premises is a two-story brick dwelling with south and west front 42x34, with verandah and portico; a comfortable stable 22x28, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of quince, peaches and pears—with a grapery, producing 15 to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of Shrubbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most healthful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will not let this opportunity slip them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. C. LIGHTCAP'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oc20-1m

FOR RENT—

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 22x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
an10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank a nd other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
BANKS.		
100 Second National		Div. Nov. 5 ₱ ct.
100 Third National	108	Div. Nov. 4 ₱ ct.
100 Fourth National		
50 Exchange	72¾	Div. Nov. 6 ₱ ct.
50 Citizens	71	" " 5 " "
50 Pittsburgh	71	" " 5 " "
50 Allegheny	97½	" " 5 " "
50 Mechanics	68	" " 5 " "
50 Iron City	68	" " 5 " "
50 M. & M	61	" " 5 " "
100 Third National		do 28.75
100 First National, Ally	114	" " 26.00
50 Manchester Saving	69¼	" " 4 ₱ ct.
INSURANCE.		
50 Citizens	61	Div. June $6.00
50 Western	52	" Nov. 6.00
50 Monongahela		" " 10.00
50 Eureka	50½	" " 4.00
50 Pittsburgh	94¾	" Aug. 4.00
50 Allegheny	97	" July 60 00
50 People's	28½	" " 4 00
50 Penna		
BRIDGES.		
25 Monongahela	89¾	Div. Sept. 5 ₱ ct.
25 St. Clair Street	46¾	Div. July 5 ₱ ct.
50 Head Street	40	Div. July 5 ₱ ct.
50 Mechanic Street		
25 Birmingham	86	Div. July $1 50
RAILROAD.		
50 Allegheny Valley	104½	No Div.
50 Penna. Central	89	Div. Nov. 5 ₱ ct.
100 Fort Wayne	101	Div. Oct. 2½ ₱ ct.
100 Cleveland	103	Div. Oct. 4 ₱ ct.
50 Connellsville	12½	No Div.
50 Do (Interest)	12½	"
50 Steubenville	11½	"
50 Chartiers	5	"
50 Hempfield	⅛	"
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	—	"
25 Birmingham	41¾	"
50 Clifton	90	"
GAS.		
50 Pittsburgh	89½	Div. July $2 50
25 Allegheny		" May $1 00
25 Birmingham	91¾	" June 5 ₱ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.		
25 Lacoco		Div. Aug. 12 ₱ ct.
10 North American	7¾	
10 Dalzell, Gray & Co	9¾	Div. Oct. 1 ₱ ct.
10 Allegheny and Plits	9¾	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
50 Columbia	80	Div. Nov. 4 ₱ ct.
10 Iron City	—	
4 Horse Neck	1.45	
5 Stella	1.35	
5 Reliance	1.50	
20 Acme	—	
5 Whitely Creek	1¼	
5 Fayette	⅞	
5 Story	—	
4 Plem'g & Blood farm	4	Div. Nov. 2 ₱ ct.
10 Olmstead	1¾	Div. Nov., 3½c.
10 Rynd farm	1¾	
5 Phenix	—	
5 Phillips	7½	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
Ohio Valley	1¾	
El Dorado	2¾	Div. Oct. 1 ₱ ct.
Cherry Run Central	1¾	
10 Dunsmore	8¾	
10 Noble & Delamater	8¾	
5 Linden Oil Co	5	Div. Oct. 1 ₱ ct.
Ross Oil Co	1¾	Div. Oct. 3 ₱ ct.
Oil Basin	10	Div. Nov. 2 ₱ ct.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
60 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11¾	
60 Monghiela Navig'n	45	Div. July ₱ 50
BONDS.		
Allegheny County 6's.	73½	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's	93	do do do
do 5's	87	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	102	do do do
do 5's	80	do do do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	105	do do do
do 2d mortg	100	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R. R. 6's	84¼	do Feb'y and Aug.
Steub. R. R. 6's	75	
All. Co. Bounty 6's	96¾	
Pitt'gh. Bounty 6's	90	

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11,—Oil stocks were less buoyant. Maple Shade declined slightly and is held at 41@42½; Dalzell partially recovered from the decline of yesterday, and is firm at 9¼@9⅝; Egbert is dull and down to 4¾@5 asked; Curtin also fell to 10@10¼ asked; Rock advanced to 5@5½; Phillips is steady at 7½; Schuylkill and Oil Creek advanced heavily, and sold largely at 4¼.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.

No business was transacted at the Board of Bankers and Brokers this morning. The death of one of its members, ANTHONY MC TIGHE, was announced, and a resolution was unanimously passed, agreeing to omit the regular routine and adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and of sympathy with the relatives. A suitable minute was ordered to be made on the records of the Board, and a copy of the same to be handed to the family by a committee appointed for that purpose.

—We have reliable intelligence to-day of the sudden stoppage of the well struck within a few days on the Hyde and Egbert farm, and known as Keystone No. four. We sincerely hope that the stoppage is but temporary, Should it be otherwise the probility is that the price of crude oil will advance.

—Thurston's Evening Exchange opened under very flattering auspices last night. There was a large attendance of many of our heaviest trade operators. The list called embraced the greater portion of stocks usually dealt in here, and much interest was evinced. We have no doubt but this new enterprise will prove a success and highly useful to our citizens.

The following sales of stock took placee at Thurston's Evening Exchange:

100	Shares Horseneck	1,05
100	" Ross	1,40
100	" do	1,35
50	" do	1,40
50	" Linden	5,00
100	" Allegheny River	2,00
100	" Federal	1,35
100	" do	1,30
100	" Cherry Run Central	1,25
100	" Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1,15
100	" Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1,15
100	" El Dorado	2,20

—Now that the Government has had its hands strengthened by the votes of the people it should lose no time in reforming its financial policy. The old expedients in the way of manufacturing money, however necessary in the past, cannot longer be depended upon. There must be higher taxes and a more thorough collection of them, and loans must be made to play a subordinate part in supplying the Treasury. The plan of getting money by subscription must be abandoned, and loans sold upon the market for what they will command. In a word, the national credit, strongly fortified by taxes, must be put squarely in competition with all minor credits. It has been determined that the nation shall live. Its bonds are the first mortgage upon every dollar's worth of property and the labor of every citizen in the Union; and will surely command the money to speedily end the rebellion if Congress will simply do its duty, and, by conservative legislation, retire the flood of currency which now deranges all values. This policy will be resisted by speculators who see in it their certain ruin; but the pressure from them should have no weight.—*New York Times.*

—The speculation of last week, says the New York *Tribune*, appears to have been on the calculation that Mr. Lincoln would be reelected, and that the occasion would afford a good pretext for running up the price of gold. It remains to be seen whether this view of the Presidential result will be accepted by the public at large. We know of no sufficient reason why it should be. On the contrary, the popular indorsement of the Administration by nine-tenths of the loyal Electoral colleges, is much more likely to bring about an early settlement of our difficulties with the States in insurrection than to prolong them. The sincere disposition of Mr. Lincoln to open the door to an early return of these State to their obligations under a common Constitution, is not, for a moment, questioned by his best advised friends. And we sincerely believe the country to be much nearer the restoration of peace and good fellowship among the States and people of the Union, than it would have been by voting the War against Rebellion a failure, and the election of the candidate pledged to an equivocal cessation of arms. Another point to be considered in the Gold question, is the new combinations for the vigorous prosecution of the Georgia and Virginia campaigns without going into winter quarters.

—The Department of Agriculture has issued a Crop Circular, compiled from the returns of correspondents in all the States, showing the following results:

	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	181,188,089	21,239,451	21,498,022
1863	179,404,038	20,797,762	11,467,155
1864	160,695,823	19,892,085	10,716,328
	Oats, bush.	Hay, tons.	Corn, bush.
1862	171,463,305	20,257,968	838,226,305
1863	173,800,575	19,736,847	451,967,959
1864	176,690,064	18,116,751	530,581,403
	Tobacco, lbs.	Buckwheat, bush.	Potatoes, bush.
1862	186,734,746	18,708,145	113,234,644
1863	267,269,920	18,708,145	100,158,670
1864	197,468,229	18,700,540	76,258,838

Thus it appears that the estimated crops of the present year are in most cases below those of an average of the years 1862 and 1863. The comparison of the present year, with an average of the two preceeding, stands thus:

	Average of 1862 & 1863.	1864.		
Wheat, bush.	160,000,000	160,695,823	Dec.	17,600,000
Rye, bush.	19,800,000	20,892,000	Dec.	1,100,000
Barley, bush.	16,700,000	11,900,000	Dec.	1,200,000
Oats, bush.	176,900,000	172,400,000	Inc.	4,300,000
Hay, tons.	18,100,000	19,900,000	Dec.	1,800,000
Corn, bush.	530,500,000	519,000,000	Inc.	11,500,000
Tobacco, lbs.	197,400,000	201,900,000	Dec.	4,500,000
Buck't. bush.	18,700,000	17,200,000	Dec.	1,500,000
Potatoes, bus.	98,200,000	108,200,000	Dec.	10,400,000

In the corn crop, there is an increase of about 2 per cent., which is to be accounted for from the fact that the yield of last year was about one-fourth below the average. The oat crop shows an increase of 2¼ per cent., stimulated, probably, by the large demand for army purposes. In the other crops, except buckwheat, there is a decrease in the following ratio: Wheat, 11 per cent.; Rye, 5¼ per cent.; Barley, 11 per cent.; Hay, 9 per cent.; Tobacco, 2¾ per cent.; and Potatoes 10 per cent.

Estimating these products at their present respective values at the markets in the interior, we should have the following valuation of the several crops of 1864:

Wheat	$206,000,000
Rye	22,400,000
Barley	16,500,000
Oats	115,000,000
Hay	306,000,000
Corn	662,000,000
Tobacco	48,000,000
Buckwheat	26,000,000
Potatoes	76,000,000
Total	$1,269,500,000

An average reduction of about 7 per cent., in crops amounting to such an enormous aggregate as is here presented, is a serious item in our national wealth. It must, moreover, be taken into account that we have a materialdrain where, in the ordinary course of affairs, we should have had an equivalent increase; which, in point of fact, doubles our loss. These facts must be taken as unwelcome evidence that, however much the withdrawal of producers into the army and navy may have induced the substitution of machinery for labor and compelled hands previously idle to produce, yet these substitutes for ordinary labor have failed, to a serious extent, to compensate for the diversion of agricultural muscle into martial pursuits.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864. }

Business yesterday was steady, with a fair demand for most articles, Grain receiving more attention than usual. The operations were heavy. Speaking generally, business is certainly looking up. The weather was pleasant, and our rivers are again in fair order. We have another coal-boat rise and some six pair of floating boats left yesterday. The previous rain carried off pretty much all the coal that was ready to go. On the Monongahela Landing a fair amount of activity was perceptible and boats were receiving from various ports. The Wm. Butler came in during Friday night. She will leave to-day for Cincinnati. The Onward is the regular packet for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will leave during the afternoon. The Golden Era from Portsmouth had a good trip. She will return to that port at noon. The Julia from Zanesville had a fair trip as usual. She leaves again at 4 p. m., to-day. The Iron steamer Tamaulipas is loading for New Orleans and will have dispatch. The packet Germania is the packet for St. Louis. Passengers can bear this in mind. The Wheeling packet left on time with a good trip. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

HAY—The demand was in advance of the supply. So long as this exists, prices will rule high. At the scales 8 loads were disposed of at $36@$45. Baled was held at $45 from store, and $38@40 at depot and on the wharf.

WHISKY—There is not much doing. Prices nominal.

BUTTER—The market was not very active; sales at 35@36c.

STRAW—Prices have advanced with sales at $30 00.

APPLES—The receipts yesterday by the river were large, with a liberal amount of sales; 600 bbls were disposed of at $3 0@3 50 as per quality; 200 bbls of York State at $3 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The week's sales exhibit a large number of transactions. Sales of 900 bushels Peach Blows at 90c—ia a small way 95c was the rate.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Sales of 46 bbls Western Reserve at 21@22½c; Hamburg, 21c.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Prices were firm at the advance we have previously noticed. The principle demand was for the better grades. The receipts on the river are on the increase with a fair amount of exports East. The current rates were as follows: Extra, $10 25@10 37; extra family, $10 75@11. Holders of certain brands were firm at $11 25.

GRAIN—The market yesterday exhibited a fair amount of activity. Wheat was steady at the last advance; we note sales 460 bush red at $2; white at $2 10, with heavy receipts by the river, consigned to the mills in this place. Barley was more inquired for; we note two sales, amounting to 1,500 bbls, of spring at $1 90; fall, $1 65 ₱ bush. Corn was dull and neglected; prices irregular; new at 70 @ 70½ old, $1 45 ₱ bush. Oats were active, with a good day's operation for this market; sales 3,000 bushels, delivered, sacks included, at 92c; 500 bush at 87@88c. Rye nominal.

GROCERIES—Holders were firm, with a fair demand. Coffee was held at an advance. Sales —50 sacks Rio at 47@48c. Sugars—Sales 10 hhds Cuba at 22½@23; 10 do Porto Rico at 24c, and 10 do Orleans at 25@26c. Molasses—Sales 40 bbls at $1 25. Crushed Sugar—10 bbls at 30c, B Coffee —15 bbls do at 28c.

SALT—Market steady. Sales 210 bbls at $3 03.

RICE—Unchanged. Sales 10 bags Rangoon at 12½c.

CHESNUTS—Market steady. Sales 460 bushs, first hands, at $4. Sales now made from stores at higher prices.

BACON—The market was bare; prices unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

Business in Oil was brisk. The market contained plenty of buyers, and sellers had things pretty much their own way. The receipts of the past two days were 126 barrels crude by the Allegheny River. The stock on hand has been pretty well exhausted by the sales of yesterday and the day previous. The market was firm for Crude and Refined. The river to Oil City continues in fine condition, there being plenty of water. The Echo No. 3 came in, and was preparing to leave again last evening. She brought but a few barrels of Oil. The Advance was due, but had not arrived when we left the lading. The Ida Rees was among the departures for Oil City. Our reports from the wells represent a firm market, with an active demand; prices tending upward. From New York we learn that Crude Oil was dull, but prices were unchanged. The election being over, the excitement is passing away. Business during the coming week will, no doubt, open up in real earnest. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

CRUDE OIL—The market was firm with the advantage on the side of the holders. The stock on hand is quite limited, a number of lots have been sold for future delivery. One parcel of 2,100 barrels was disposed of in this way at 32½c in bulk delivered at the works; sales 900 barrels in bulk delivered at the works at 34c. The oil was of superior quality, sales of 380 barrels 32½c, packages returned 28c do on the same conditions at 32c; heavy oil was bringing an advance in the last named sale.

TURPENTINE—What may be termed a new article for the market. Sales 100 barrels of Brilliant at 4c per gallon.

REFINED OIL—Was not fancied. The supply on hand at present is not large, among the sales were 200 barrels bonded 58c and 60 barrels of free 78c per gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

L. Wilkins	88	Clark & Co
Total	126	

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Petrona Co., 100 bbls refined for New York.
Lucesco Oil Co., 122 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Waring & King, 130 bbls refined, for New York.
David Kirk, 50 bbls crude, for New York.
G. S. Long & Co., 107 bbls benzine, for Baltimore.
W. Mackeown 50 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., 284 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew 500 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

New York Tallow Market.

NEW YORK, November 10.

Sales 160,000 lbs at 17¾@18c, the latter rate for very choice City. The week's business in this line Messrs. Knight & Sons review thus: "The market for this staple during the past week has been quite active, the demand for export being considerably greater than it was last week. During the fore part of the week, the market opened with a good demand at 17¾c, and some large sales were effected at that figure and also at 18c. Since the middle of the week, the market has been very firm, and strictly prime in hogsheads has been sold at 18¾@18½c, the latter, however, being paid only for very choice. The inquiry for No. 1 Tallow and Grease Tallow is very limited, soapmakers buying very little at present. The demand for home consumption is very small. At the close the market is very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote prime City at 18¾@18½c, and some held at 18c, but we hear of no sales at that figure; prime Western is held at 18¾c; Eastern at 18½c. The stock of all kinds of Tallow and Soap Stock is light, and the arrivals are very limited. The quantity of tallow advanced from all accounts is very far short of what it was last year, and the yield is also much below the average. Price this year, 1858, 10¼c; 1859, 10¾c; 1860, 10c; 1861, 8¾c; 1862, 11c; 1863, 12¾c.

New York Wool Market.

Domestic fleeces have met with a fair demand; the inquiry is confined chiefly to Kerseys, which are scarce and wanted; consiederable sales have been making on Philadelphia account; all descriptions are extremely firm, and prices improve with the advancing spirit of market. Foreign descriptions are quiet, but there is no essential change in prices. We quote American fleeces at 80@92½c for native and one fourth to three-quarters Merinos, and 65c@$1 05 for full blood and Saxony fleeces: pulled at 65@ 67c for No. 1, 80@85c for superfine, and 80@90c for extra. California, 75@85c for common unwashed, and 55@60 for fine do. Chilian, 53@60c for unwashed S. A., 50@55c for common washed, and Smyrna at 35@40c for unwashed, and 60@ 70 for washed.

Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

November 11.

27 hhds and 40 boxes as follows: 12 hhds Kentucky leaf and lugs—1 at $8 50, 3 at 12 to 1t, 3 at 14 25 to 16 75, 2 at 18 25, 1 at 18 50, 2 at 21 50, 15 hhds dark Missouri co. leaf private sale, at 26, 40 cases Ohio seed leaf wrappers and fillers, ranging from $7 to $28 50. The receipts were moderate.

Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

November 11.

The market seems to be nearly played out. Only 5 hhds were, sold, as follows: 1 factory lugs at $10 10; 2 planters' do at $12 25 each, and 2 common shipping leaf at $14 to $16 per 100 pounds. Bids on one hogshead were rejected.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, November 12, 1864. }

In the Pig Iron market we have to notice quite an improvement, particularly in regard to transactions. The sales were the largest we have reported for a long time. Prices exhibit an advance, and a large degree of firmness has taken possession of holders, who are not disposed to sell at prices that were current a week previous. The receipts since our last were liberal by rail and river. The market at this time contains a fair supply of the various descriptions. The sales we publish below reach 4,857 tons, as follows:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

550	Tons	Grey Forge Antharcite Red Short	$60, cash
600	Tons	Grey Forge Antharcite	60, "
300	"	Grey Forge Antharcite	60, "
553	"	Conestoga Furnace	65, 4 m.
200	"	Josephine Furnace	65, 4 m.
200	"	" "	65, 4 m.
100	"	" "	65, cash
250	"	" "	65, "
50	"	Antharcite, No. 1	67 50 "
200	"	A favorite brand of L. S. and Native Ore	65 50 "
500	"	Neutral Antharcite Forge	65, [redacted]
500	"	Good Brand, L. S.	65, 60 days
500	"	" " "	65, 60 days
600	"	" " "	65, cash

SALES OF HANGING ROCK IRON PER TON.

54 Tons H. Rock Hot Blast ..... $76 60 days

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

35 tons Juniata No. 1 ..... $160 Cash.

RIVER RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON.

Per steamboat	Pine Grove, R. C. Loomis	130 tons.
" "	Jonas Powell, R. C. Loomis	100 tons.
Per steamboat	Golden Eagle, R. C. Loomis	100 tons.
Per steamboat	Golden Eagle, Charles Knap	100 tons.
Per steamboat	Kate B. Porter, R. C. Loomis	110 tons.
Per steamboat	Kate B. Porter, J. Moorhead	130 tons.
Per steamboat	Bermuda, R. C. Loomis	100 tons.
" "	Goldon, Nimick & Co	50 tons.
" "	Golden Era, R. C. Loomis	200 tons.
Per steamboat	Golden Era, C. Knap	125 tons.
Per steamboat	Jonas Powell, Nimick & Co	140 tons.
Per steamboat	Wm. Butler, R. C. Loomis	86 tons.
Total		1,371.

RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

J. Moorhead	374 tons.
W. B. Brown	400 tons.
J. B. Canfield	420 tons.
R. C. Loomis	234 tons.
McCreary, Bailey & Co	165 tons.
Total	1,593

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 10x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 65	"
17x22 to 18x30	9 35	"
10x30 to 24x46	10 10	"
21x37 to 30x40	11 50	"
23x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
25x30 to 30x42	14 40	"
10x45 to 33x45	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 00	"
8x15 to 12x16	15 70	"
15x30 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x22 to 20x30	21 40	"
10x36 to 36x48	23 00	"
20x54 to 40x46	28 80	"
33x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Nov. 12.

The market during the week was active, with a limited demand. Prices have advanced. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$24 00
I-X—10x14	29 00
I-C—12x12	25 50
I-X—12x12	30 50
I-C—11x10	26 00
I-C—14x20	31 00

BLOCK TIN ₱ lb.

Block Tin	68c	Bar	70c
Zinc Sheets	30c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

Nov. 12, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	48@49
Harness	48@50
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Brazlers' ₱ lb	65 cash.
Bar and Bolt, ₱ lb	55 cash.
Ingots, ₱ lb, cash	52@54
Copper Bottoms	70
Brass Kettles, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash	30

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

November 21, 1864.

CORDAGE—The following are the prices of the various descriptions of cordage, viz:

Manilla Cordage	25½
" " small sizes	26½
Tarred Manilla Cordage	22
Hackled American Tarred Cordage	22
Spun Yarn	20
American Hemp Packing	20
Best Navy Oakum	14
Navy Oakum	

Terms, net cash.

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Nov. 12, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$5 00
XX do	11 00	XX do do	5 50
India do	12 00	India do do	6 00
Porter do	9 00	Forter do do	5 00

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Nov. 12, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

Water, ₱ lb	10cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

Toledo Market.

November 9.

Flour—Fine, $6 50@7 00; Superfine, $7 50@8 00; Extra, $8 25@8 75; Double Extra and Fancy, $9-@11 50. Buckwheat Flour, $8 00. Rye Flour, $8 00@8 50.

Sale of 100 bbls XX at $9 75.

Wheat—Sales on 'Change, before New York report: 1,000 bu No 1 Red at $2 09; 2,000 bu de, at $2 10; 700 bu Amber Michigan at $2 12½. After New York report—7,000 bu White Michigan, in three lots, at $2 28; 1,000 bu Amber Michigan at $2 13; 2,000 bu do, at same; 5,450 bu No 2 Red at $2 11; 6,000 bu No 1 Red, in three lots, at $2 11; 2,000 bu No Red at $2 10, deliverable 16th inst.; 5,620 bu No 2 Red at $2 06; 1,000 bu Amber Michigan at $2 30.

Corn—Market quiet and firm; no transactions.

Oats—Advanced 1c; sales of 500 bu at 71c.

Rye—Sales of 350 bu at $1 83.

Barley—Dull and prices nominal—$1 60@1 65.

New Bedford Oil Market.

For the week ending November 7.—Sperm has been quite brisk, the demand being for export and home consumption. The transactions for the week include sales of parcels amounting to 4,445 bbls—2,510 bbls for export, and the balance to the trade—all at $2 00 ₱ gallon, at which the market closes firm. Whale is quiet; the only transaction is a sale of 120 bbls South Sea at $1 30 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United states for the week ending November 7:

	Sp. bbs.	Wh. bbls.	Bn. lbs.
Total for the week	1,855	40	.....
Previously reported	55,752	69,692	651,900
From January to date	57,606	69,732	651 900
Same time last year	61,704	59,813	446,100

Toledo Lumber Market.

November 9.

1st clear, $50; 3d clear, $45; 3d clear or box, $36; stock boards, $26; common boards, $23; culled boards, $16; fencing, $23; flooring strips, $34; 2d do, $14; joist, scantling and timber, 18 feet and under, $23; A 1 18-inch sawed shingles, $7; No. 1 16-inch sawed shingles, $6; clear and second dressed flooring, $46; common dressed flooring, $36; common dressed siding, $22; second dressed and clear siding, $26; dressed stock common 12-inch, $28; dressed common boards, $25; dressed oval bats, $38; lath, $4 25.

New York Pig Iron Market.

The market for pig has been only moderately active, but prices have advanced in gold, prices are better and closes very firm at $63@65 for No. 1 Scatch, and $60@65 for No. 1 American; the outside figures for best brands. Bar Iron rules firm, but the market is not active. We quote English at $1 75@1 90 for Common, and $1 90@ 2 05 for Refined. American sheet is in demand and firmly held.

Cleveland Market.

November 10.

Flour—Steady and firm but not active. Held at $9 50@10 25 for XX red; $10 50@11 25 for XX white.

Wheat—The following sales were reported on 'Change this afternoon—2,000 bu No. 2 red free on board at $2 03; 1 car No. 3 red do on track at $2 01; 3 cars do do at $2 02; 3 cars do Indiana red on track at $2 05; 3 cars No. 1 red on track at $2 12; market closing very firm with an upward tendency.

Corn—Better inquiry. Sales 4,000 bu in three lots free on board at $1 42; 4 cars free on board at $1 42.

Oats—Moderate demand and unchanged. Sales of 2 cars on track at 74c; 2 cars on track at 75c.

Rye—Held at $1 40 from store without much activity.

Barley—Quoted at a range of $1 50@1 70, according to quality.

Pork—Firm at $40 00 for No. 1, and $38 00 for No. 3 mess.

Beef—Steady and firm at $16 00 for city packed mess.

Tallow—City rendered firm and held at 16c.

New York Copper Market.

American Ingot has been only moderately active, but prices have advanced; sales of 40,000 to 50,000 lbs Lake and Baltimore at 49@50c, closing firm. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are also firmly held, but the business has been only limited. We quote at 61c for the former and 50c for the latter.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

The feeling noticed in this staple continues with more inquiry both for Pig and Manufactured Iron to note at fully former rates, and less disposition on the part of the market to sell. We note Forge at $55 and Foundry at $60 @62 ₱ ton, cash, and the latter rather scarce. Scotch Pig is held above the views of buyers, and little or none selling. For Manufactured Iron there are not many new orders coming in, but most of the mills are busy.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum has been only in moderate demand for the past four days; but, under the advance in gold, prices gradually advanced, the market closing firm at 46@47c for Crude; 70@72c for Refined in bond, and 87@88c for do free; sales of 10,700 bbls Refined in bond at 72c

Philadelphia Seed Market.

There is a steady demand for Cloverseed, and but little offering, and new seed is taken on arrival at $12@13½ per bushel, the latter for prime. Timothy is dull and nearly nominal at $5. Flaxseed is better, and some of the crushers are paying $3 40 per bush.

Providence Wool Market.

November 5.

Market more active at higher prices; sales for the week, 10,000 lbs fleece, at 95c. Printing Cloths—Market quiet but firm; sales during the week amount to about 25,000 pieces; the price of 64x64 is from 25@26c.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA—Clarke & Co, 9 hhds tobacco, 5 bbls eggs, 5 do seed, 1 do butter, 32 rolls leather, 20 bags seed; Brownsville Boat, 40 bbls flour, 6 do seed, 50 bags feed; E Hazleton, 1 box hides, 1 keg nails; Adgate, Andesen Oil Co, 170 oil bbls; Cook, Pettit & Co, 55 bdls brooms; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter; Jordan, Hollister & Co, 79 bbls apples; Simpson & Knox, 51 bags feed; Henry Williams, Sons & J Gardner, 49 bbls flour; McBane & Anger, 32 bags corn; J C Greene, 256 bbls apples, 204 bags corn; Lindsay, 26 bbls sundries, 1 horse, 1 lot moving; Mr Patterson, 3 horses, 2 yoke oxen, lot moving; G Eisenbeis, 10 bbls cider; Owner, 52 bdls trees; Dr Fleming, 1 bbl cider.

Cincinnati.

PER WILLIAM BUTLER—Knox & Parker, 5 bbls oil; W B Scaife, 12 pieces castings; G Schmidt, 2 bbls wine; Dalzell & Son, 10 bbls molasses, 50 packages merchandise; W Voight, 30 bbls whiskey; Union Segar Company, 5 cases tobacco; R Bobinson & Co, 100 bbls flour; Sadler & Co, 25 bbls liquor; S Ebert & Co, 7 sacks feathers; Owner, 2 bales rags; Spencer & McKay, 50 empty barrels; McCullogh, Smith & Co, 15 boxes candles, 5 bbls oil; J Dickey & Co, 8 bbls do; T Gilmore & Co, 450 sacks meal; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1,175 sacks do; W H Kirkpatrick, 4 bbls liquor; R C Loomis, 86 tons metal.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Arbuckle, 3 pkgs; Thompson, 62 bbls apples; J Boyd, 4 do; J Herbert, 30 do; owner, 18 do; Clarke & Co, 12 do; R Wallace, 193 do; bought, 24 do; Woodwell, 6 pkgs; Kennedy, 139 bbls apples; Collins & Co, 1 horse; Hoover & Co, 49 pkgs; Eaklewells, Penn & Co, 3 pkgs; Long & Duff, 17 doz brooms; Graham & Thomas, 60 bbls flour; Hitchcock & Arbuckle, 155 sacks corn and barley; Spencer & McKay, 74 do barley; Godfrey & Clarke, 410 bales paper; Farley; 81 pkgs; Morehead & Co, 10 pieces machinery; owners, 14 pkgs.

Portsmouth.

PER GOLDEN ERA.—R. C. Loomis, 200 tons pig iron; Charles Knapp, 125 do.

PER JAMES POWELL.—R. Finney, 1 pkg, casting; D. A. Miller, 27 empty barrels; Clark & Co, 30 barrels paraffine, 4 do wax, 46 pkgs root, 1 tool leather; Spencer & McKay, 5 empty barrels; D. Fawcett, 50 sks barley; E. Phillips & barrel oil; C. G. Hussey, 5 barrels copper; Beck & Co., 20 sks flax; Nimick & Co., 140 tons pig iron.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—G Ritchie, Sr, 7 bush apples, 6 do potatoes; D Osborne, 25 do do; J Murphy, 30 bush appies; J Herron, 20 bush potatoes; C Pistle 26 bush apples; Mrs Pfeifer, 10 bush potatoes; C Lee, 11 baskets apples; W Hank, 10 do potatoes; B Granger, 18 do do; J Caskey, 20 sks do; R Stewart, 8 sacks wheat, 4 do apples; Bingham & S, 56 sacks oats, 150 do corn, 8 do wheat.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—S H Voigt, 9 sks feathers; Nimick & Co, 40 tons metal; J H Caufield, 162 bxs cheese; R Saldin, 94 bbls cider; Sigmyer & Co, 22 bxs of cheese; F Kasser, 36 bbls cider.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. and C.—Colonel Cross, 1 80 sacks oats; J McPherson, 2 cars of corn; Patterson, Irwin & Co, 1 car corn; Liggate, 1 do wheat; J S Hennan, 18 bbls cider; W P Townsend, 27 bundles wire; Lambert & S, 25 doz buckets, 25 do wash boards; Perkins & C, 2 bund